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JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

From the 1st September to the 10th November, 1919, both days
inclusive, in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Our
Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth

THIRD SESSION OF THE 13TH PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

SECOND SESSION 1919

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS



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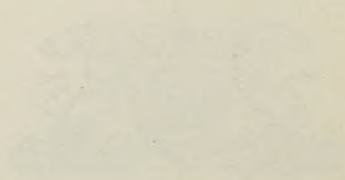
HOUSE OF COMMONS

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
ON THE PETITION OF THE
PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
RELATIVE TO THE
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE
ACT RESPECTING THE
MANNER OF THE CHOICE OF MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

IN THE YEAR 1891

PRINTED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



PROCLAMATION

CANADA



L. H. DAVIES.

[L.S.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to Saturday, the sixteenth day of the month of August instant, at which time, at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear. NEVERTHELESS, for certain causes and considerations, WE DO WILL, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, that you and each of you, be as to Us in this matter entirely exonerated, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Monday, the First day of the month of September, 1919, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at Our City of Ottawa, aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the Despatch of Business to treat, do, act, and conclude upon these things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: The Right Honourable Sir Louis Henry Davies, One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Chief Justice of Canada, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this Sixth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

FRANCIS CHADWICK,

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

No. 1.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

This being the day on which Parliament is convoked by Proclamation of the Governor General for the despatch of business, and the Members of the House being assembled:—

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY, CANADA,

OTTAWA, 26th August, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to open the Session of the Dominion Parliament on Monday, the 1st September, at Three o'clock.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR F. SLADEN,

Deputy of the Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

A Message was delivered by Colonel Ernest John Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

The House attended accordingly; and being returned,

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, during the recess, he had received communications from several Members, notifying him that the following vacancies had occurred in the representation, viz.:—

Of William Folger Nickle, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Kingston, by resignation.

Of Simon Fraser Tolmie, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Victoria City, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: The Office of Minister of Agriculture.

Of John Gillanders Turriff, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Assiniboia, consequent upon being summoned to the Senate.

Of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Member for the Electoral District of Quebec East, by decease.

Of Joseph Read, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Prince (P.E.I.), by decease.

Of Hon. Frank Broadstreet Carvell, Member for the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown.

And that he had issued his Several Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new Writs of Election for the said Electoral Districts respectively.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KINGSTON.

The Honourable EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker, House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

As member for the Electoral District of Kingston I hereby declare my intention to resign my seat in the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada.

Kingston, July Seventh, A.D. 1919.

W. F. NICKLE [L.S.]

Signed and Sealed

In the Presence of:

E. M. McDONALD,
JAS. CRAIG.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF VICTORIA CITY.

Dominion of Canada	}	House of Commons.
To Wit:		

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the HOUSE OF COMMONS:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia, by reason of the acceptance by the Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, the Sitting Member, of an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit, the office of Minister of Agriculture.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Second day of August, 1919.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Kings, Nova Scotia.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of St. Anne, Montreal.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.

Dominion of Canada }
 To Wit: } House of Commons.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Assiniboia, in the Province of Saskatchewan, consequent upon the appointment to the Senate of John Gillanders Turriff, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this thirteenth day of August, 1919.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Kings, Nova Scotia.

J. A. CALDER [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Moosejaw.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF QUEBEC EAST.

Dominion of Canada }
 To Wit: } House of Commons.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Quebec East, in the Province of Quebec, consequent upon the death of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Thirteenth day of August, 1919.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Kings, Nova Scotia.

GEORGE E. FOSTER [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of North Toronto.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PRINCE (P.E.I.)

Dominion of Canada }
 To Wit: } House of Commons.

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Prince, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, consequent upon the death of Joseph Read, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Thirteenth day of August, 1919.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Kings, Nova Scotia.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of North Toronto.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF VICTORIA AND CARLETON.

Dominion of Canada	}	House of Commons.
To Wit:		

To the Honourable,

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, consequent upon the acceptance of an Office of Emolument under the Crown by the Honourable Frank Broadstreet Carvell, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under Our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this Thirteenth day of August, 1919.

R. L. BORDEN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of Kings, Nova Scotia.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of North Toronto.

Sir George Foster for Sir Robert Borden, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 1, respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office, which was read the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General this day in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a speech to both Houses of Parliament, and to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy, which he read to the House as follows:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In this, his first visit to our Dominion, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at once renews happy associations with his comrades of the Canadian Army, and at the same time undertakes the important duty of making himself acquainted at first hand with the resources and development of our country, and with the ideals and aspirations of our people. The warm and sincere welcome which everywhere greets him is an assurance that the ties which unite our country with the Motherland and the other Dominions in a great community of nations were never closer or firmer than they are to-day.

The urgency of proceeding immediately to the consideration of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, has compelled me to summon you to renewed labours which I trust will not be of long duration.

My advisers are of the opinion that this Treaty ought not to be ratified on behalf of Canada without the approval of Parliament. Authenticated copies will be placed before you without delay for your consideration.

In addition you will be asked to direct your attention to other measures, including those rendered immediately necessary by the approaching return of peace and by the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Honourable Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Estimates will be laid before you making such financial provision as may be required in connection with the Peace Treaty and for other purposes.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

For more than five years the world has endured the devastation and horror of war forced upon it by an intolerable spirit and purpose of aggression. Fortunately our country has been spared the desolation and ruin which have been inflicted upon many other nations; but our participation in the war has involved heavy burdens and vast sacrifices which our people have borne with an unflinching spirit. With reverent thankfulness we realize that the world emerges victorious from its long struggle against the forces of barbarous militarism and savage aggression. The labours of reconstruction may be difficult and even painful; and we must undertake them with the same united resolve and inflexible purpose as sustained our efforts during the years of conflict. To you and to the great nation whose affairs are committed to your charge, I bid God-speed in all your endeavours.

On motion of Sir George Foster for Sir Robert Borden, it was ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament be taken into consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Sir George Foster for Sir Robert Borden, a Special Committee was appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House under Rule 10, said Committee to be composed of Messrs.: Reid (Grenville), McKenzie, Calder, McCoig, Middlebro and Robb, and that portion of Rule 10 limiting the number of members of the said Committee was suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, the Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, which is as follows:—

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, September 1, 1919.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

The joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the recess of 1919.

The time has been so short that the Report of the Librarians must necessarily be brief.

Not many new publications of consequence have to be mentioned. The regularity of the mails has not yet been established, and there is still a want of transportation for cases of books.

But a constant supply of legal, financial and other books has been kept up by post at of course some extra expense.

The books promptly purchased after the fire of 1916, to supply the place of sets destroyed, still remain stored and insured at our agent's in London, and cannot be conveniently imported till there is room for them in the Library.

When the space to be given in the new buildings to the Library is placed at the disposal of the Librarians, the administration of the Library will demand some addition to the staff for the service and convenience of Members.

A liberal supply of blue books and reports on current subjects relating to after-war activities in England, France, and the United States, has been provided and has been at the service of Members at the temporary Senate and House of Commons.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DeCELLES,
General Librarian.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,
Parliamentary Librarian.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Serjeant-at-Arms, with his approval had appointed Louis Charles Panet, Esquire, to be his Deputy during the present session of Parliament.

The House then adjourned at 3.27 o'clock p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No, 2,

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following cablegram which he had received:—

(Translation.)

Varsovia, Poland, September 2, 1919.

To the SPEAKER,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the solemn moment when the first stone of the new Canadian Parliament building is laid, I have the honour to express to you, on behalf of free and resurrected Poland, my most hearty wishes for the prosperity of Canada during the era of peace inaugurated by the Paris conference. We are deeply convinced that the bonds of amity which united our soldiers on the field of battle will be more and more tightened in the pacific task enterprised for the good of our nations and the happiness of Humanity.

I. J. PADEREWSKI.

Sir Robert Borden, a member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House a copy of the following papers:—

1. Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

2. Protocol supplementary to the Treaty of Peace, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

3. Agreement between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire and France and Germany with regard to the Military Occupation of the Territories of the Rhine, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

4. Declaration by the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France in regard to the Occupation of the Rhine Provinces, June 16, 1919.

5. Reply of the Allied and Associated Powers to the Observations of the German Delegation on the Conditions of Peace, June 16, 1919.

6. Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, it was ordered, That the name of Mr. Meighen be added to the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House under Rule 10.

The Order for the consideration of the motion for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to His Speech at the opening of the Session, being read;

Mr. Whidden moved, seconded by Mr. McIntosh:—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament, namely:—

To His Excellency the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, adjourned.

By leave of the House,—

Sir Robert Borden moved, That it be resolved, That the proposed Resolution appearing as a Notice of Motion, in the Votes and Proceedings of the 1st instant, as follows:—

“Resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.”

be placed on the Order Paper for consideration this day.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Sir Robert Borden then moved, That it be Resolved,—That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McKenzie, adjourned.

By leave of the House,—

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, it was resolved,—That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

The House then adjourned at 5.50 o'clock, p.m., until Thursday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 3.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

One petition was laid on the Table.

Sir Robert Borden delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by Mr. Speaker, as follows:—

DEVONSHIRE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a certified copy of an approved Minute of Council appointing the Honourable Martin Burrell, Secretary of State; the Honourable John Dowsley Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals; the Honourable James A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and the Honourable Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons, as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Eleventh Chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act respecting the House of Commons."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 2nd September, 1919.

Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging receipt of an Address to His Majesty the King from the House of Commons of Canada *re* conferring of titles of honour on British subjects resident in Canada.

Mr. Pedlow, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 2, An Act respecting Thanksgiving Day, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, the House resolved to go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the agreement between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire and France, and Germany, with respect to the military occupation of the Territories of the Rhine, signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, the House resolved to go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland, which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

Sir Robert Borden moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend The Board of Commerce Act, chapter thirty-seven of the statutes of 1919, by providing that the Chief Commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and each of the other commissioners an annual salary of eight thousand dollars; such salaries to be paid monthly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Whereupon, Sir Robert Borden, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject-matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate, on the proposed motion of Mr. Whidden for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Steele, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at six o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 4.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 4th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of the North Empire Fire Insurance Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act to validate and confirm an issue of certain shares of its capital stock heretofore issued and given in exchange for certain other shares of the capital stock of the Canada West Fire Insurance Company, and for other purposes,—*Mr. Blake.*

Sir Robert Borden, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House under Rule 10, reported the following lists:—

No. 1.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messieurs:

Armstrong (*York*),
Blake,
Boys,
Buchanan,
Bureau,
Cannon,
Copp,
Crothers,
Davidson,
Demers,

Devlin,
Doherty,
Douglas (*Strathcona*),
Fripp,
Guthrie,
Jacobs,
Keefer,
Lapointe, (*Kamouraska*),
Lemieux,
McCoig,

McIntosh,
McKenzie,
McMaster,
Meighen,
Mowat,
Porter,
Sifton,
Tweedie, and
Vien.—29.

No. 2.

On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Messieurs :

Allan,	Edwards,	Marshall,
Ames (Sir Herbert),	Elkin,	Martin,
Anderson,	Ethier,	Merner,
Andrews,	Fafard,	Mewburn,
Archambault,	Fielding,	Middlebro,
Armstrong (<i>Lambton</i>),	Fontaine,	Molloy,
Arthurs,	Fournier,	Morphy,
Ballantyne,	Fraser,	Mowat,
Béland,	Fripp,	Murphy,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Myers,
Bolton,	Harold,	Nesbitt,
Bonnell,	Harrison,	Nicholson (<i>Algoma</i>),
Boyer,	Hay,	Nicholson (<i>Queens</i>),
Boys,	Henders,	Pardee,
Bristol,	Hepburn,	Parent,
Buchanan,	Hocken,	Pelletier,
Bureau,	Hughes (Sir Sam),	Porter,
Cahill,	Kay,	Power,
Calder,	Keefer,	Reid (<i>Grenville</i>),
Campbell,	Lalor,	Reid (<i>Mackenzie</i>),
Carmon,	Lanctôt,	Richardson,
Casgrain,	Lapointe (<i>Kamouraska</i>),	Ross,
Chabot,	Lapointe (<i>St. James</i>),	Savard,
Charlton,	Lavigueur,	Séguin,
Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	Leduc,	Shaw,
Clements,	Lemieux,	Sheard,
Cochrane,	Lesage,	Simpson,
Cockshutt,	Long,	Smith,
Cooper,	Mackie (<i>Edmonton</i>),	Stevens,
Copp,	Mackie (<i>Renfrew</i>),	Stewart (<i>Hamilton</i>),
Crowe,	Maclean (<i>York</i>),	Stewart (<i>Lanark</i>),
Cruise,	MacNutt,	Sutherland,
Currie,	McCoig,	Thompson (<i>Weyburn</i>),
d'Anjou,	McCrea,	Thomson (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Davidson,	McCurdy,	Trahan,
Davis,	McGregor,	Tudhope,
Déchêne,	McLean (<i>Royal</i>),	Vien,
Delisle,	McLeod,	Wallace,
Devlin,	McQuarrie,	Wilson (<i>Saskatoon</i>),
Doherty,	Maharg,	Wilson (<i>Wentworth</i>), and
Douglas (<i>Cape Breton</i>),	Manion,	Wright.—125.
Douglas (<i>Strathcona</i>),	Marcile (<i>Bagot</i>),	

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-five Members.

No. 3.

On Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Messieurs:

Ames (Sir Herbert),	Foster (<i>York</i>),	Papineau,
Anderson,	Fraser,	Pardee,
Armstrong (<i>York</i>),	Fripp,	Parent,
Ballantyne,	Fulton,	Paul,
Ball,	Gauthier,	Peck,
Blair,	Glass,	Pedlow,
Blake,	Green,	Power,
Bourassa,	Guthrie,	Prévost,
Boyer,	Harrison,	Proulx,
Boys,	Hepburn,	Reid (<i>Grenville</i>),
Brien,	Hocken,	Richardson,
Bureau,	Kennedy,	Robb,
Butts,	Lafortune,	Rowell,
Casselman,	Mackie (<i>Renfrew</i>),	Scott,
Charters,	McGibbon (<i>Muskoka</i>),	Sifton,
Cronyn,	McLean (<i>Royal</i>),	Steele,
Douglas (<i>Cape Breton</i>),	McLeod,	Stewart (<i>Lanark</i>),
DuTremblay,	Marcil (<i>Bonaventure</i>),	Thompson (<i>Hastings</i>),
Ethier,	Martin,	Tobin, and
Euler,	Pacaud,	Wigmore.—61.
Fortier,		

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 4.

On Standing Orders.

Messieurs:

Armstrong (<i>Lambton</i>),	Griesbach,	Michaud,
Brien,	Hartt,	Mowat,
Burrell,	Hepburn,	Paul,
Butts,	Kemp (Sir Edward),	Séguin,
Chabot,	Maclean (<i>York</i>),	Stacey,
Clarke (<i>Wellington</i>),	MacNutt,	Turgeon,
Cruise,	McGibbon (<i>Argenteuil</i>),	Verville,
Deslauriers,	McGibbon (<i>Muskoka</i>),	Wallace,
Doherty,	McIsaac,	White (Sir Thomas), and
Duff,	Marcile (<i>Bagot</i>),	Wigmore.—33.
Euler,	Mayrand,	
Gervais,		

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

No. 5.

On Printing.

Messieurs:

Bowman,
Brouillard,
Buchanan,
Burnham,
Cardin,
Charters,
Clark (*Bruce*),
Clarke (*Wellington*),
Crowe,

Currie,
Fontaine,
Hocken,
Hughes (*Sir Sam*),
Keefer,
Maclean (*Halifax*),
Michaud,
Murphy,
Prévost,

Reid (*Mackenzie*),
Richardson,
Shaw,
Verville,
White (*Victoria*),
Wilson (*Wentworth*), and
Wright.—25.

No. 6.

On Public Accounts.

Messieurs:

Andrews,
Archambault,
Ball,
Best,
Bonnell,
Boys,
Calder,
Cannon,
Chaplin,
Chisholm,
Copp,
Crerar,
Crothers,
Crowe,
Davidson,
Demers,
Devlin,
Duff,
Edwards,
Fripp,
Fulton,

Gauvreau,
Green,
Griesbach,
Jacobs,
Kemp (*Sir Edward*),
Lapointe (*Kamouraska*),
Mackie (*Renfrew*),
Maclean (*Halifax*),
McCoig,
McCrea,
McGregor,
McIsaac,
McMaster,
Maharg,
Meighen,
Merner,
Mewburn,
Michaud,
Middlebro,
Morphy,
Murphy,

Parent,
Proulx,
Redman,
Reid (*Grenville*),
Ross,
Scott,
Sheard,
Sifton,
Simpson,
Sinclair (*Antigonish*),
Spinney,
Thomson (*Qu'Appelle*),
Tobin,
Tremain,
Tudhope,
Tweedie,
Verville,
Vien,
White (*Sir Thomas*), and
Wigmore.—62.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members.

No. 7.

On Banking and Commerce.

Messieurs:

Allan,	Edwards,	McQuarrie,
Ames (Sir Herbert),	Elkin,	Marshall,
Argue,	Fielding,	Meighen,
Baldwin,	Finley,	Middlebro,
Best,	Fortier,	Molloy,
Bristol,	Foster (Sir George),	Nesbitt,
Burnham,	Foster (<i>York</i>),	Pacaud,
Calder,	Gauthier,	Papineau,
Cardin,	Gladu,	Pardee,
Casgrain,	Glass,	Peck,
Chaplin,	Halladay,	Pedlow,
Charlton,	Henders,	Porter,
Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	Hunt,	Redman,
Clements,	Jacobs,	Ross,
Cockshutt,	Johnston,	Sexsmith,
Cowan,	Kay,	Sinclair (<i>Antigonish</i>),
Crerar,	Kemp (Sir Edward),	Steele,
Cronyn,	Kennedy,	Stevens,
Currie,	Lang,	Stewart (<i>Hamilton</i>),
d'Anjou,	Lavigueur,	Sutherland,
Davis,	Leduc,	Thompson (<i>Yukon</i>),
Déchêne,	Léger,	Tobin,
Demers,	Lemieux,	Trahan,
Denis,	Lesage,	Tremain,
Desaulniers,	Loggie,	Tweedie,
Deslauriers,	Maclean (<i>Halifax</i>),	Whidden,
Douglas (<i>Strathcona</i>),	McCurdy,	White (Sir Thomas), and
DuTremblay,	McMaster,	Wilson (<i>Saskatoon</i>).—84.

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twenty-one Members.

No. 8.

On Agriculture and Colonization.

Messieurs:

Allan,	Fulton,	Molloy,
Anderson,	Gervais,	Morphy,
Argue,	Glass,	Myers,
Armstrong (<i>York</i>),	Halladay,	Nicholson (<i>Algoma</i>),
Armstrong (<i>Lambton</i>),	Harold,	Nicholson (<i>Queens</i>),
Arthurs,	Hay,	Paul,
Baldwin,	Henders,	Proulx,
Ball,	Hughes (Sir Sam),	Reid (<i>Mackenzie</i>),

Best,	Hunt,	Robb,
Blair,	Johnston,	Savard,
Bolton,	Kay,	Séguin,
Bourassa,	Knox,	Sexsmith,
Bowman,	Lafortune,	Shaw,
Boyce,	Lanctôt,	Sifton,
Brien,	Lang,	Simpson,
Brouillard,	Léger,	Sinclair (<i>Antigonish</i>),
Burrell,	Long,	Sinclair (<i>Queens, P.E.I.</i>),
Cahill,	Mackie (<i>Edmonton</i>),	Smith,
Casgrain,	Mackie (<i>Renfrew</i>),	Spinney,
Casselman,	Maclean (<i>York</i>),	Stacey,
Charters,	MacNutt,	Steele,
Chisholm,	McCoig,	Sutherland,
Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	McCrea,	Thompson (<i>Hastings</i>),
Clarke (<i>Wellington</i>),	McCurdy,	Thompson (<i>Weyburn</i>),
Cowan,	McGibbon (<i>Argenteuil</i>),	Thompson (<i>Yukon</i>),
Crerar,	McGibbon (<i>Muskoka</i>),	Thomson (<i>Qu'Appelle</i>),
Cruise,	McGregor,	Tremain,
Davis,	McIntosh,	Truax,
Delisle,	McIsaac,	Wallace,
Denis,	McLean (<i>Royal</i>),	Whidden,
Desaulniers,	Maharg,	White (<i>Victoria</i>),
Douglas (<i>Strathcona</i>),	Marcile (<i>Bagot</i>),	Wilson (<i>Wentworth</i>), and
Edwards,	Marshall,	Wright.—103.
Finley,	Mayrand,	
Fournier,	Merner,	

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Twelve Members.

No. 9.

On Marine and Fisheries.

Messieurs :

Ballantyne,	Lang,	Pelletier,
Butts,	Lapointe (<i>St. James</i>),	Rowell,
Cardin,	Léger,	Sinclair (<i>Antigonish</i>),
Chisholm,	Loggie,	Sinclair (<i>Queens, P.E.I.</i>),
Clark (<i>Bruce</i>),	Manion,	Spinney,
Clements,	Martin,	Stevens,
Duff,	Munson,	Trahan,
Fielding,	McIntosh,	Truax,
Gauvreau,	McKenzie,	Tudhope,
Gladu,	McQuarrie,	Turgeon, and
Hartt,	Nicholson (<i>Queens</i>),	Wigmore.—34.
Hay,		

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 10.

On Mines and Minerals.

Messieurs:

Arthurs,	Green,	Nesbitt,
Blake,	Griesbach,	Nicholson (<i>Algoma</i>),
Bolton,	Harrison,	Pacaud,
Bonnell,	Hartt,	Peck,
Burrell,	Johnston,	Pelletier,
Cahill,	Knox,	Prévost,
Campbell,	Lalor,	Reid (<i>Mackenzie</i>),
Cochrane,	Lemieux,	Sexsmith,
Cockshutt,	Loggie,	Smith,
Déchène,	Long,	Thompson (<i>Yukon</i>), and
Denis,	Marcil (<i>Bonaventure</i>),	White (<i>Victoria</i>).—34.
Fortier,		

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 11.

On Forests, Waterways and Water-powers.

Messieurs:

Argue,	Cooper,	Michaud,
Baldwin,	Cowan,	Pacaud,
Béland,	Ethier,	Power,
Bourassa,	Fafard,	Redman,
Bowman,	Finley,	Stewart (<i>Hamilton</i>),
Boyce,	Foster (<i>York</i>),	Thompson (<i>Hastings</i>),
Bureau,	Fraser,	Thompson (<i>Weyburn</i>),
Campbell,	Halladay,	White (<i>Victoria</i>), and
Casselman,	Knox,	Wilson (<i>Saskatoon</i>).—31.
Charlton,	Mackie (<i>Edmonton</i>),	
Cochrane,	Manion,	

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Ten Members.

No. 12.

Official Report of Debates.

Messieurs:

Ballantyne,	Foster (Sir George),	Marcil (<i>Bonaventure</i>),
Burnham,	Kay,	Munson, and
Chabot,	Lemieux,	Richardson.—13.
Devlin,	McKenzie,	
Elkin,	McLeod,	

And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Five Members.

No. 13.

On the Library.

Messieurs:

Andrews,	Copp,	Meighen,
Béland,	Cronyn,	Myers,
Borden (Sir Robert),	Crothers,	Pardee,
Boyer,	Foster (Sir George),	Rowell,
Chaplin,	Harold,	Sheard, and
Clark (<i>Red Deer</i>),	Lapointe (<i>Kamouraska</i>),	Whidden.—20.
Coöper,	Lemieux,	

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of this House, during the present Session, presented this day, was concurred in.

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, it was resolved, That the Select Standing Committees of this House shall severally be empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records, with the exception of the Committee on Debates and that on the Library of Parliament.

By leave of the House, the following Bills were respectively introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers.—*Sir Robert Borden.*

Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.—*Mr. Doherty.*

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate, on the proposed motion of Mr. Whidden for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to His Speech at the opening of the Session.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Proulx, adjourned.

By leave of the House,—

On motion of Sir Robert Borden, it was resolved, That the Orders for the consideration of the Resolutions in respect to the approval of the Treaty of Peace, have precedence over all other business except introduction of Bills, until disposed of.

The House then adjourned at 6.11 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 5.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, a Message was ordered to be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz.:—Messieurs Bowman, Brouillard, Buchanan, Burnham, Cardin, Charters, Clark (Bruce), Clarke (Wellington), Crowe, Currie, Fontaine, Hocken, Hughes (Sir Sam), Keefer, Maclean (Halifax), Michaud, Murphy, Prévost, Reid (Mackenzie), Richardson, Shaw, Verville, White (Victoria), Wilson (Wentworth), and Wright, will act as members on the part of this House on the said Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament.

Also, a Message informing Their Honours that this House has appointed Messieurs Andrews, Béland, Borden (Sir Robert), Boyer, Chaplin, Clark (Red Deer), Cooper, Copp, Cronyn, Crothers, Foster (Sir George), Harold, Lapointe (Kamouraska), Lemieux, Meighen, Myers, Pardee, Rowell, Sheard and Whidden, a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of the House of Commons are concerned, and to act on behalf of the House of Commons as members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was resolved, That Messrs. Steele, Stewart (Hamilton), Tobin and Douglas (Strathcona), be appointed to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant, so far as the interests of the Commons are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Restaurant.

A Message was ordered to be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours therewith.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Orders in Council, as follows—

P.C. 1200, dated 11th June, 1919, approving clause 11-b of the Ontario Housing Act as part of the Ontario Housing Scheme.

P.C. 1721, dated 14th August, 1919, approving the General Housing Scheme of Nova Scotia.

P.C. 1725, dated 18th August, 1919, approving the application of the Government of Manitoba, to amend the Manitoba Housing Scheme approved June 11, 1919.

P.C. 1766, dated 23rd August, 1919, amendments to General Principles of Federal Government Housing Scheme respecting "Maximum Cost of Dwellings" and "Terms of Years for Repayment of Loans."

Mr. Doherty, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 5, An Act respecting the Police, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Sir Robert Borden,—That it be resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 9.40 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 6.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate acquainting this House that the Honourable Messieurs Bostock, Boyer, Dennis, Douglas, Godbout, Gordon, Laird, Landry, McHugh, McLennan, Poirier, Power, P.C., Taylor, Turriff, and Webster, have been appointed a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Library.

Also,—A Message acquainting this House that the Honourable Messieurs Crosby, Dennis, Dessaulles, De Veber, Domville, Donnelly, Farrell, Forget, Legris, McCall, McLean, Pope, Power, P.C., Prince, Ratz, Robertson, P.C., Sharpe, Talbot, Thibaudeau, Todd and White, have been appointed a Committee to superintend the printing of the Senate during the present Session, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

And also,—A Message acquainting this House that the Honourable Messieurs Landry, Blain, Thompson and Watson, have been appointed a Committee to assist His Honour the Speaker in the direction of the Restaurant of Parliament, so far as the interests of the Senate are concerned, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said Restaurant.

On motion of Mr. Middlebro, for Sir Herbert Ames, it was resolved,—That Sir Sam Hughes and Messrs. Kay, Boivin and Arthurs, be appointed a special committee to act with a like Committee of the Senate, to confer and act with the Members of the Senate and House of Commons who have in charge the building and arrangement of the new Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the form of the memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, M.P., for Brome, to be erected in the said building; and that a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours therewith.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Sir Robert Borden,—That it be resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. McGibbon (Muskoka), adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.20 o'clock, p.m., until 2 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 7.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

2 o'Clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons.

Mr. Mowat, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Electrocution), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of certain correspondence between Sir Robert Borden after his arrival in England and the Canadian Ministry in regard to the representation of Canada at the Peace Conference.

Also,—Copy of memorandum circulated by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of the Dominion Prime Ministers, entitled: The Dominions as Parties to the various Peace Treaties.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Sir Robert Borden,—That it be resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Papineau, adjourned.

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Three o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 8.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 10th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of John R. S. Carson, Merchant, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, the lawful husband of Christina Patience Carson, Merchant, of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Christina Patience Carson, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her,—*Mr. Hocken.*

Mr. Sutherland, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Sir Robert Borden,—That it be resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto), which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And the question being proposed, Mr. Fielding moved in amendment thereto,—That the following words be added to the Resolution:—

“That in giving such approval this House in no way assents to any impairment of the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but declares that the question of what part, if any, the forces of Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times as occasion may require by the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament.”

And the Debate continuing;

FRIDAY, 12th September, 1919.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Fafard,	Leduc,	Pelletier,
Béland,	Fielding,	Leger,	Prevost,
Boivin,	Fontaine,	Lemieux,	Proulx,
Boyer,	Fortier,	Lesage,	Robb,
Brouillard,	Fournier,	McCoig,	Ross,
Cahill,	Gauthier,	McCrea,	Savard,
Cannon,	Gauvreau,	McGibbon	Seguin,
Cardin,	Gervais,	(Argenteuil),	Sinclair (Antigonish
Casgrain,	Hunt,	McKenzie,	and Guysborough),
Copp,	Jacobs,	McMaster,	Sinclair (Queens,
d'Anjou,	Kay,	Marcile (Bagot),	P.E.I.),
Déchène,	Kennedy,	Mayrand,	Tobin,
Delisle,	Lafortune,	Michaud,	Trahan,
Demers,	Lanctôt,	Molloy,	Truax,
Denis,	Lapointe	Pacaud,	Turgeon,
Desaulniers,	(Kamouraska),	Papineau,	Verville,
Deslauriers,	Lapointe	Pardee,	Vien,
Ethier,	(St. James),	Parent,	White
Euler,	Lavigneur,	Pedlow,	(Victoria)—70.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Allan,	Cowan,	Long,	Sexsmith,
Anderson,	Cronyn,	Mackie (Renfrew),	Shaw,
Andrews,	Crothers,	MacNutt,	Sheard,
Argue,	Crowe,	McGibbon	Sifton,
Armstrong	Cruise,	(Muskoka),	Simpson,
(Lambton),	Davidson,	McGregor,	Spinney,
Arthurs,	Davis,	McIntosh,	Stacey,
Ball,	Douglas	McIsaac,	Stevens,
Best,	(Strathcona),	McLean (Royal),	Stewart
Blair,	Edwards,	McLeod,	(Hamilton),
Bolton,	Finley,	McQuarrie,	Stewart (Lanark),
Bonnell,	Foster (York),	Manion,	Sutherland,
Bowman,	Fripp,	Martin,	Thompson
Boyce,	Fulton,	Meighen,	(Weyburn),
Brien,	Glass,	Mewburn,	Thompson
Buchanan,	Green,	Middlebro,	(Hastings),
Burnham,	Griesbach,	Morphy,	Thomson
Butts,	Guthrie,	Mowat,	(Qu'Appelle),
Calder,	Halladay,	Munson,	Tremain,
Campbell,	Harold,	Myers,	Tweedie,
Casselman,	Harrison,	Nesbitt,	Whidden,
Chaplin,	Hartt,	Nicholson (Queens,	White (Sir Thomas),
Charlton,	Hay,	P.E.I.),	Wigmore,
Charters,	Henders,	Paul,	Wilson
Clark (Bruce),	Knox,	Porter,	(Wentworth),
Clarke (Wellington),	Lalor,	Redman,	Wilson
Cockshutt,	Lang,	Richardson,	(Saskatoon),
Cooper,	Loggie,	Rowell,	Wright—102.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House then adjourned at 1.35 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 9.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 11th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of H. D. Stephens and others, of Vancouver, British Columbia; praying the House to take immediate action to reduce the price of all grain grown in Canada, to take over the control of the cold storage facilities, and to take whatever other steps are requisite to reduce the present high cost of the necessities of life,—*Mr. Stevens*.

By leave of the House, the following Bills were respectively introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 8, An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1919.—*Mr. Armstrong (Lambton)*.

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays.—*Mr. Jacobs*.

Orders of the Day having been called;

By leave of the House,

Mr. Rowell moved, That the House do return to Motions under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1907, dated 12th September, 1919, ordering that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to approve, accept, confirm and ratify a Treaty of Peace (including a protocol annexed thereto), for and in respect of the Dominion of Canada, signed at Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.

On motion of *Mr. Doherty*, it was ordered, That the documents laid before the House on the 2nd instant relating to the Treaty of Peace and being Sessional Papers Nos. 41, 41a, 41b, 41c, 41d, 41e, be printed forthwith for Sessional Papers, and 1,500 copies in English for distribution, and that Rule 74 be suspended in relation thereto.

Orders of the Day being again called;

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the Military occupation of the Territories of the Rhine.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the agreement between the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire and France, and Germany, with respect to the military occupation of the Territories of the Rhine, signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution approving of a Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Poland.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland, which was signed at Versailles on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The House then adjourned at 5.03 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 10.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Diagram prepared by the Department of Militia and Defence, illustrating the statement made in the House of Commons, 12th September, 1919, with reference to a comparative statement of War Service Gratuity in equivalent of Canadian currency paid by different countries based on three years' service for the rank of Private, compiled from information at present available.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered,—That five hundred thousand (500,000) copies of the statement of the President of the Council on the matter of a further bonus or war service gratuity to returned soldiers be printed forthwith, in pamphlet form, from the revised edition of *Hansard* of Friday, September 12, 1919, including tables, statements, etc., and the diagram illustrating war service gratuity tabled this day, and that Rule 74 relating thereto be suspended.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was ordered, That 1000 copies of the documents laid before the House on the 2nd instant relating to the Treaty of Peace and being Sessional Papers Nos. 41, 41a, 41b, 41c, 41d, 41e be printed forthwith, in French, for Sessional Papers and for distribution, and that Rule 74 be suspended in relation thereto.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of The Covenant of the League of Nations, with a commentary thereon.

And also,—Copy of pamphlet relating to Labour and the Peace Treaty, including The Labour Convention and General Principles as incorporated in the Treaty of Peace (Part XIII, Sections I and II, Articles 387-427), between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Archambault,—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of members of the Government who went to Europe at Canada's expense, during that period of time commencing with the beginning of the Great War up to the 1st September, 1919.

2. Number of trips made by each of such members.

3. Total cost of the various trips made by each member.

4. Total cost of each trip.

By Mr. Glass,—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Since the year 1910, what sums of money have been appropriated or voted by Parliament for improvements to harbour at Port Stanley.

2. In what years (if any) votes for such work were passed, and what the respective amounts were.

3. What amounts (if any) of such appropriations have been expended, and what has been the purpose and character of the works performed.

4. Since the year 1910 whether the Government, in view of repeated representations made to them by various deputations who have waited on them, to petitions of Boards of Trade, Municipalities and others, urging the need of definite, permanent harbour improvements to efficiently serve the requirements of transportation offered at Port Stanley, have instructed their engineers to examine and report as to the needs of the situation.

5. If so, what improvements have been recommended, and what the estimated cost thereof was.

6. Whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the serious inconvenience to international transportation at Port Stanley during the months of July and August, 1919, by the blocking of the channel, so that the Steamer *Roosevelt*, running from Cleveland, Ohio, suffered damage and was seriously inconvenienced in delivering her passengers and freight at the port.

7. What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to correct the grievances and what action is contemplated to make the harbour safe to receive the traffic by steamboat and otherwise that seeks entrance and exit at this port.

By Mr. Ethier,—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of defaulters under the Military Service Act, in the Dominion of Canada.

2. Number of such defaulters placed under arrest in each province of the Dominion, since the signing of the Armistice.

3. The names, surnames and age of the said defaulters.

4. Number of such defaulters sentenced; penalty imposed in each case; and, to whom the fines were paid.

5. The names of the officers in each military district of the various provinces, who arrested, or were ordered to arrest the said defaulters; what salary or fee they received for each arrest.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Lemieux:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents and all other papers exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Harbour Commission of Montreal, relating to the new by-law No. 92 increasing the wharfage rates.

By Mr. Leger:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, documents, reports and all other papers exchanged between the Post Office at Ottawa and the Post Office Inspector of St. John, N.B., relating to the location of the Ste. Anne de Kent Post Office, in the County of Kent, New Brunswick.

By Mr. Gauvreau:—Order of the House for a copy of the pay-lists in connection with the construction of the wharf at Cacouna-East, County of Temiscouata, for the years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18 respecting (a) construction work; (b) timber and other materials for said wharf, and (c) the construction work and materials in connection with the erection of a certain fence upon the site above-mentioned.

Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now proceed to Government Orders.
And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Government Orders being accordingly called;

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate, on the proposed motion of Mr. Whidden for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in answer to His Speech at the opening of the Session..

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Archambault, adjourned.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Rowell moved, That the House do now return to Introduction of Bills, under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Introduction of Bills being accordingly called;

Mr. Rowell then, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.35 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 11.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Mewburn, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Ballantyne, laid before the House,—Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulation. No. 56, dated 25th June, 1919.

Mr. Calder, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Meighen, laid before the House,—Orders in Council passed between January 20, 1919, and July 31, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act—Migratory Birds Convention Act—Forest Reserves and Parks Act—Railway Belt Act—Railway Belt Water Act—Dominion Lands Surveys Act.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, laid before the House,—Copies of certain Orders in Council dealing with the policy of the Department as regards the Civil Re-establishment of former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and establishing certain regulations with respect thereto which have been passed since the last Session of Parliament, as follows:—

P.C. 814 of the 16th April, 1919, providing for the training of boys who enlisted under the military age of 18.

P.C. 1040, of the 19th May, 1919, limiting the period during which ex-members of the Forces may apply for the benefits of re-training.

P.C. 1845 of the 10th September, 1919, an amendment to P.C. 1040, which provides that all ex-members of the Forces, who desire to take advantage of the benefits of re-training administered by this Department, must submit their applications for such training within 3 months from the date of their discharge from the C. E. F. or from hospital.

P.C. 1846 of the 10th September, 1919, giving authority to the Department to pay the allowances authorized by P.C. 387 to ex-members of the Forces who are provided with training under the provisions of P.C. 814.

P.C. 1342 of the 1st July, 1919, approving an agreement between the Department and the United States Bureau of Public Health Service for the hospital treatment in the United States of disabled ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in that country.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now proceed to Notices of Motions; which was agreed to.

Notice of Motion No. 18 being called, as follows:—

“Mr. Redman—Proposed Resolution—That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to immediately appoint a Royal Commission to inquire fully into the whole question of the reinstatement into civil life of former members of the overseas forces and their dependents, and to report thereon.”

Mr. Redman, by leave of the House, then moved, That the said Notice of Motion be dropped; which was agreed to.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now return to Motions under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Motions being accordingly called;

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered, That 10,000 copies of the document entitled “The Covenant of the League of Nations with a Commentary thereon,” laid upon the Table of the House on the 15th day of September, be printed forthwith, and that the provisions of Rule 74 be waived.

Also,—That 10,000 copies in English and 10,000 in French of the document entitled “Labour and the Peace Treaty, including the Labour Convention and General Principles as incorporated in the Treaty of Peace (Part XIII, Sections I. and II., Articles 387-427) between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany, signed at Versailles, June 28, 1919,” laid upon the table of the House the 15th day of September, be printed forthwith, and that the provisions of Rule 74 be waived.

Mr. Sifton, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Currie, from his place in the House, asked leave to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and stated the subject to be “The Gratuity Association of Returned Soldiers and the interview of its Representatives with the Government.”

He then handed a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed to Mr. Speaker, who having read it to the House, put the question: Has the Member leave to proceed?

No objection being taken;

Mr. Speaker accordingly called upon the Member to propose his motion.

Mr. Currie then moved, That the House do now adjourn.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1919.

And the Debate still continuing, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was resolved, That the Order for resuming the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Whidden, for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to his Speech at the opening of the Session, have precedence over all other business except Introduction of Bills, until disposed of.

The House then adjourned at 12.50 o'clock, a.m., until 2 o'clock, p.m., this day.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 12.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

2 o'clock, P.M.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 16th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of Arthur Leroy Eastcott, of the Town of Pembroke, Province of Ontario, manager, the lawful husband of Kathleen Magee Eastcott, of the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Kathleen Magee Eastcott, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her,—*Mr. Green*.

Orders of the Day having been called;

By leave of the House,

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That the House do return to Motions under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Motions being accordingly called;

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, then presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a return showing the names and home post office addresses and date of appointment of all employees of the Department of Railways and Canals engaged in the ferry boats or otherwise connected with the transfer service on the Straits of Canso; and also, a copy of all correspondence in the possession of the said Department, or in possession of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the appointment of the said employees.

Orders of the Day being again called;

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr Whidden,—That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to offer the humble thanks of this House to His Excellency for the gracious Speech which he has been pleased to make to both Houses of Parliament; namely:—

To His Excellency the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley; Knight of the Most Noble Order

of the Garter; one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer our humble thanks to Your Excellency for the gracious Speech which Your Excellency has addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, for Sir Robert Borden, the said Address was ordered to be engrossed and to be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honourable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of a Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to His Majesty.

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Three o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 13.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. Whereupon Mr. Boivin, Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, for Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, it was resolved,—That when this House adjourns this day, it stand adjourned until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, out of respect to the memory of the late Lady Foster, wife of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and in order to allow the Members of the House to attend her funeral.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers, relating to the removal of the office of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, from New Westminster to Vancouver.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence during the year 1918 between the Government or any member thereof and representatives of the Inside Civil Service relating to increased remuneration for Civil Servants.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of actions taken against cold storage firms, companies or proprietors, for contravention of the food laws, since 1914.
2. Complaints made against said companies or proprietors.
3. Names of the firms against whom action was taken.
4. What punishments, fines or reprimands were imposed on such firms or persons.
5. Details of the actions, warnings or punishments imposed on cold storage plants in Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers during these years.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. What Members of the Government have had their speeches or addresses printed and published at public cost since 1st August, 1914.
2. Amount expended by the Government for the printing, publication and distribution of these speeches and addresses.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing the number of persons employed in the entire Civil Service of Canada on the first day of October, 1911.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a return giving a copy of all complaints, correspondence, letters, memorials, telegrams, etc., since the 1st day of September, 1917, passing between the Post Office Department, the Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia, and any other person or persons relating to the Post Office at Lower L'Ardoise, Nova Scotia.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all instructions sent to Post Office Inspectors relating to the appointment of Postmasters in the rural districts.

Also,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Trade and Commerce or any officials of the Government and the Board of Grain Supervisors and Board of Grain Commissioners regarding the commandeering of wheat in 1916, and a copy of the Order in Council authorizing same.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of a memorial submitted by Dr. McGill, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, to the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, setting forth some reasons for the appointment of a Board of Grain Supervisors, which was later given effect by Order in Council.

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the Board of Grain Commissioners to investigate county and public terminal elevators, transportation, etc., of Canadian grain, and also a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams referring to same.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Amount of money paid by the Government, or any Government Departments or Commissions appointed by the Government, in connection with the Canadian War Loans since the commencement of the war for the following years: 1914-15-16-17- and 18, respectively.
2. To whom it was distributed.
3. Names of the different persons, or firms, to whom these amounts were paid.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 12th June, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions or other papers or documents on file in the Department of Naval Service, dated since January 1, 1917, relating to the closing and sale of Lobster Hatcheries on the Coast of the Maritime Provinces.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of licenses to operate purse or drag seines on the Pacific Coast and adjacent waters, issued this year, to whom they were issued, and on what dates.
2. Whether any of the licensees are returned soldiers. If so, what their names are.
3. New licenses issued this year, to whom, and whether they were returned soldiers.

4. Names of the applicants, and the territory applied for in each case.
5. Names of the returned soldiers who were sole applicants for particular sections.
6. Whether their applications were refused in any or every case. If so, for what reason.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all papers, records and other documents, in the case of His Majesty the King, Appellant, and Pierre Edouard Emile Belanger, Respondent, now pending in the Supreme Court of Canada.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Archambault:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The total number of men who joined the Expeditionary Force for service in Siberia.
2. How many of such number voluntarily enlisted for service in Siberia.
3. Whether the Government is aware as to whether or not a considerable number of members of such Expeditionary Force were made to embark, at Victoria, B.C., by compulsion and with the point of the bayonet directed at them.
4. Whether the Government is aware as to whether or not certain members of such Expeditionary Force who had not voluntarily enlisted for service in Siberia were court-martialed and sentenced to hard labour. If so, who such members are and what the nature of the sentence was.
5. The cost to the Government of the Expeditionary Force for service in Siberia.

By Mr. Fripp:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government has leased to private persons or corporations engaged in the lumber business in the City of Ottawa or vicinity, the booms, slides and waterways on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers heretofore maintained and administered by the Ottawa River works branch of the Department of Public Works.
2. If so, the consideration paid for such lease or transfer, who the lessees or transferees are and for what period of time such lease or transfer runs.
3. The cost of these improvements made on both rivers to the people of Canada including the maintenance and administration thereof since same were constructed, to date.
4. Whether the Hon. F. B. Carvell had any authority from Parliament to so dispose of public works constructed and maintained out of the revenue of Canada. If so, when such authority was granted.
5. What dues were charged lumber firms and others for the use of these works on both rivers during the past twenty years.
6. Whether the dues have ever been increased to cover increased cost of maintenance and administration.
7. If such dues had been reasonably increased, whether the amount thereof would not have been sufficient to pay for maintenance and administration.
8. Whether tenders were called for the acquiring of these public waterways by lumber firms and others, or whether they were disposed of privately.
9. What provision is made for the large number of employees of this branch of the Public Works Department, many of whom have served over twenty-five years.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now proceed to Government Orders; which was agreed to.

Government Orders being accordingly called;

Mr. Doherty moved, That the Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered, That Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 16th day of September, be referred to a Special Committee composed of Messrs. Calder, Arthurs, Bédard, Bolton, Brien, Chisholm, Clark (Bruce), Cooper, Copp, Edwards, Kennedy, Lang, McLean (Royal), Nesbitt, Pardee, Power, Tremain, Tweedie, White (Victoria), for consideration thereof, and of all matters pertaining thereto, with power to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report from time to time, and that Rule 11 be suspended.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered, That the name of Mr. Morphy be added to the Special Committee appointed this day, for the consideration of Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now return to Public Bills and Orders; which was agreed to.

Public Bills and Orders being accordingly called;

Mr. Pedlow moved, That the Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Thanksgiving Day, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays;

Mr. Jacobs moved, That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Davidson moved, That the said Debate be adjourned.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Allan,	Cowan,	McGregor,	Simpson,
Anderson,	Crothers,	McIsaac,	Smith,
Argue,	Crowe,	Martin,	Steele,
Armstrong	Davidson,	Mewburn,	Stewart
(Lambton),	Davis,	Morphy,	(Hamilton),
Arthurs,	Foster (York),	Mowat,	Stewart (Lanark),
Ball,	Fraser,	Munson,	Sutherland,
Best,	Fulton,	Myers,	Thompson
Blair,	Glass,	Nesbitt,	(Weyburn),
Blake,	Green,	Nicholson (Queens,	Thompson
Bonnell,	Griesbach,	P.E.I.),	(Hastings),
Boyce,	Harold,	Nicholson	Thompson (Yukon),
Brien,	Harrison,	(Algoma),	Wigmore,
Calder,	Hartt,	Paul,	Wilson
Casselman,	Hay,	Porter,	(Wentworth),
Chaplin,	Henders,	Richardson,	Wilson
Charters,	Keefer,	Rowell,	(Saskatoon),
Clark (Bruce),	Knox,	Sexsmith,	Wright—69.
Cockshutt,	McGibbon	Shaw,	
Cooper,	(Muskoka),	Sifton,	

NAYS:

Messrs.

Baldwin,	Gauthier,	McCrea,	Savard,
Béland,	Gauvreau,	McGibbon	Seguin,
Bourassa,	Gervais,	(Argenteuil),	Sinclair (Antigonish
Bureau,	Halladay,	McKenzie,	and Guysborough),
Cahill,	Hunt,	Maharg,	Sinclair (Queens,
Cardin,	Jacobs,	Michaud,	P.E.I.),
Casgrain,	Johnston,	Molloy,	Tobin,
Crerar,	Lafortune,	Papineau,	Trahan,
d'Anjou,	Lanctôt,	Pardee,	Truax,
Déchène,	Lapointe	Pedlow,	Turgeon,
Demers,	(St. James),	Pelletier,	Verville,
Desaulniers,	Leduc,	Prevost,	White
Euler,	Leger,	Proulx,	(Victoria)—50.
Fournier,	Lesage,	Reid (Mackenzie),	

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Archambault:—Order of the House for a copy of all the reports made to the Government by Dr. R. J. McFall, Cost of Living Commissioner.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Lemieux:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion Government and the various provincial executives in connection with the promotion of technical education.

By Mr. Gauvreau:—Order of the House for a return showing the number of timber and mining areas (licenses) in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, on which arrears of yearly rentals were allowed to remain unpaid and not cancelled, during the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919; also showing the amounts of such yearly rentals.

The House then adjourned at 10 o'clock, p.m., until 4 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow.

GEORGE H. BOIVIN,

Deputy Speaker.

No. 14,

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

4 o'clock, P.M.

The Clerk informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker. Whereupon Mr. Boivin, Chairman of Committees, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Statute in that case made and provided.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 18th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of Millie Wettlaufer (née Berg), of the Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, the lawful wife of Henry Edward Wettlaufer of the City of Woodstock, County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, farmer; praying for the passing of an Act to declare her marriage with the said Henry Edward Wettlaufer, her husband, to be dissolved, and that she be divorced from him,—*Mr. Sheard*.

Mr. Calder, from the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that they be granted leave to have their proceedings and such evidence as may be taken by them from time to time, printed from day to day for the use of the Committee, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.

Your Committee also recommend that they be given leave to sit while the House is in session.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Extracts from instructions to Dominion Police, Special Service Branch.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," since last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the appropriation Act No. 1, 1919.

Also,—Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1919-20.

And also,—Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1919, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee.

On motion of Mr. Calder, the First Report of the Special Committee on Bill No. 19, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, was concurred in.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend The Board of Commerce Act, chapter thirty-seven of the Statutes of 1919.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Board of Commerce Act, chapter thirty-seven of the statutes of 1919, by providing that the Chief Commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and each of the other commissioners an annual salary of eight thousand dollars; such salaries to be paid monthly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Pollock, by leave of the House, then presented a Bill, No. 19, An Act to amend The Board of Commerce Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at six o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

GEORGE H. BOIVIN,
Deputy Speaker.

No. 15.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents and all other papers exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Harbour Commission of Montreal, relating to the new by-law No. 92 increasing the wharfage rates.

Mr. Guthrie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 13, An Act to amend the Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Tobin:—Order of the House for a Return showing the total number of persons of both sexes now employed by the Federal Government of the Dominion of Canada.

By Mr. Lemieux:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. How many returned soldiers have been given employment in the various Departments since the 1st of January, 1917.
2. In what departments such returned soldiers were given employment.

Mr. Mowat moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to assist repatriation and civil re-establishment by advancing moneys to provide houses; that these houses should be erected in model townsites or garden cities, one in each Province; that land sufficient for market gardening should go with each house; that occupants should be encouraged to buy their holdings by payments extended over twenty years; and that the properties be so constructed that the owners can work at home with electrical power.

After debate thereon, the said motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Burnham moved,—That, in the opinion of this House, whereas the struggle for existence expresses itself largely in the cost of production and the cost of consumption and whereas confusion and therefore injustice and unrest are developed by the constant struggle to maintain a due relative proportion between these two costs, it is desirable that this House should discuss the situation to the end that the scientific method may be applied in Canada to the struggle for existence, and whereas it is desirable that the directing head or Government of the nation should conduct itself and all business, according to the said method to the end that such order and success as attend, for example, the affairs of a department store should be applied to the national business, therefore, be it resolved, that a definite plan of Government in this respect be laid before the people at the next General Election, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

The Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Thanksgiving Day, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 6, An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Electrocution), was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, the House then adjourned at 9.18 o'clock, p.m., out of respect to the memory of the late Honourable Francis Cochrane, Member for the Electoral District of Temiskaming, whose death occurred this day.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 16.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 22nd instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of James Henry Sylvester, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, the lawful husband of Mabel Sylvester, of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Mabel Sylvester, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her,—*Mr. Hocken*.

The Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Interpretation Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Thanksgiving Day, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Jacobs for the second reading of Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, the said Bill was referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The House then adjourned at 10.15 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 17.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

4 o'clock, P.M.

PRAYERS.

One Petition was laid on the Table.

Mr. Mewburn, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of (a) Circular, supposed of German inspiration, containing ten suggestions, surreptitiously distributed among the Canadian troops about the time of the battle of St. Julien, depreciating the Canadian rifle. (b) Reports by Colonel Prim-mall, a British officer, showing comparative and competitive tests between the Canadian rifle and the British (improved) Lee-Enfield rifle, both using the defective ammunition and also good ammunition. (c) Any other reports or authentic data comparing the two rifles in regard to rapidity of fire, accuracy of fire, endurance, jamming, etc. (d) Reports showing various brands of ammunition supplied by the British to their own troops and to the Canadians, also marking which were defective, irregular in size and with cases too highly annealed or were otherwise unsafe or unfit for use. (e) Reports of evidence giving instances where splendid troops of the British Service armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle suffered disaster through jamming of the Lee-Enfield rifle owing to bad ammunition. (f) Reports showing that ammunition of every nation, both in the allied and enemy service, at times caused jamming through defects or dirt. (g) Reports of the withdrawal from service by order of the British authority of the defective brands of ammunition. (h) Evidence as to the finding among the Canadian troops armed with the Canadian rifle of thousands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition long after the order to withdraw the defective ammunition, and the absence of any defective ammunition in the Canadian battalions armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. (i) Report by Colonel Embury, now Brigadier-General Embury, and officers of the 28th Canadian Battalion, of the finding of brands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition the morning that splendid battalion distinguished itself when a mine was blown up under them. (j) The reasons assigned by the, then, Minister of Militia on finding that many of the Canadian soldiers were honestly and innocently prejudiced against the Canadian rifle owing to enemy reports whispered against it, and his determination not to ask any man, under such circumstances to carry a rifle in which he had not the fullest confidence. (k) Evidence showing the unauthorized action of certain parties in England in hardening parts of the bolt action of the Canadian rifle to extreme brittleness, thus ruining the rifle after these rifles had left Canada in perfect condition.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, findings and other papers connected with an application for a pension made by Charles Walker, a Guard in the Detention Camp at Amherst, N.S.

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

Orders of the Day being accordingly called;

The following Bills were respectively read the third time, and passed, viz.:—

Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers.

Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

By leave of the House,

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now return to Motions under Routine Proceedings, which was agreed to.

Motions being accordingly called;

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received a notification of a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the Electoral District of Timiskaming, by the decease of Honourable Francis Cochrane, the sitting member.

And that he had accordingly issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF TIMISKAMING.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
TO WIT: }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons:

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that a vacancy hath occurred in the representation in the House of Commons, for the Electoral District of Timiskaming, in the Province of Ontario, consequent upon the death of the Honourable Francis Cochrane, the sitting Member therefor.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the City of Ottawa, this twenty-second day of September, 1919.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of St. Anne, Montreal.

S. C. MEWBURN, [L.S.]

Member for the Electoral District of East Hamilton.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government in regard to the representation of Canada at the Peace Conference, and the steps that might be deemed necessary for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

Mr. Guthrie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 14, An Act to amend the Naturalization Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. McKenzie moved,—Whereas, the following telegram was despatched in code from Winnipeg by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, one of the Ministers of the Crown, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on or about the 30th November, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Duncan Lobby Osier Tottering spasm weapons, avenged Leaves fracas Manitoba ordaining work, towed, imaginative, fracas, Selkirk, batten, dress, blamable, Provencher, MacDonald antiquarianism, Springfield, Searlatina, pruned, ordaining, drifting, nurtured, mentally, woad, paddock, amphibological, meretricious, belle.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram when deciphered reads as follows:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the Ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, a Parliamentary Committee should be chosen immediately for the purpose of investigating the matters expressed or implied in said telegram, and that the said committee be vested with all power and authority necessary for the purpose of said inquiry, including the right to summon witnesses and to cause to be produced all necessary papers and documents.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At 6.25 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 18.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petition presented on the 24th instant, and the same was read and received, and is as follows:—

Of Charles Elias Vardon, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, the lawful husband of Georgina Vardon, of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Georgina Vardon, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her,—*Mr. Hocken.*

The Order being read for the third reading of Bill No. 2, An Act respecting Thanksgiving Day;

Mr. Pedlow moved,—That the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. McMaster moved in amendment thereto:—That the said Bill be not now read a third time but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instruction to amend clause 1 of the said Bill by striking out the words “eleventh day” in the third line of the said clause and substituting therefor the words “second Monday.”

And the question being put on the amendment; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Duff,	Leger,	Pedlow,
Argue,	Ethier,	Maclean (Halifax),	Pelletier,
Baldwin,	Euler,	McGibbon	Proulx,
Blair,	Fafard,	(Argenteuil),	Reid (Mackenzie),
Boivin,	Fielding,	McIntosh,	Robb,
Bourassa,	Fournier,	McKenzie,	Ross,
Bureau,	Gauthier,	McMaster,	Rowell,
Burnham,	Gauvreau,	Marcile (Bagot),	Savard,
Cahill,	Gervais,	Mayrand,	Seguin,
Calder,	Green,	Mewburn,	Sifton,
Cardin,	Griesbach,	Michaud,	Sinclair (Queens,
Casgrain,	Halladay,	Molloy,	P.E.I.),

Chisholm,	Hocken,	Morphy,	Tobin,
Clark (Red Deer),	Hughes (Sir Sam),	Mowat,	Trahan,
Copp,	Hunt,	Murphy,	Truax,
Cronyn,	Johnston,	Myers,	Turgeon,
d'Anjou,	Kay,	Pacaud,	Tweedie,
Delisle,	Lafortune,	Papineau,	White
Denis,	Lanctôt,	Parent,	(Victoria)—76.
Desaulniers,	Lavigueur,	Peck,	

NAYS:

Messrs.

Anderson,	Cooper,	Long,	Sexsmith,
Andrews,	Cowan,	Mackie	Shaw,
Armstrong	Crothers,	(Edmonton),	Sheard,
(Lambton),	Crowe,	MacNutt,	Simpson,
Arthurs,	Cruise,	McCoig,	Spinney,
Ball,	Currie,	McCrea,	Stacey,
Béland,	Davidson,	McGregor,	Steele,
Best,	Demers,	McIsaac,	Stevens,
Bolton,	Edwards,	Marshall,	Stewart
Bowman,	Foster (Sir George),	Martin,	(Hamilton),
Boyce,	Foster (York),	Meighen,	Sutherland,
Boys,	Glass,	Middlebro,	Thompson
Brien,	Guthrie,	Nicholson (Queens,	(Hastings),
Cannon,	Harrison,	P.E.I.),	Wigmore,
Casselman,	Henders,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Wilson
Charters,	Lapointe	Paul,	(Wentworth),
Clark (Bruce),	(Kamouraska),	Reid (Grenville),	Wilson
Cockshutt,	Loggie,	Richardson,	(Saskatoon)—64.

The House accordingly went again into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill, which was reported without amendment.

Mr. Pedlow then moved, That the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Steele moved in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read the third time but that it be read this day six months.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Anderson,	Cockshutt,	Maclean (Halifax),	Shaw,
Andrews,	Cooper,	MacNutt,	Sheard,
Armstrong.	Cowan,	McGregor,	Sifton,
(Lambton).	Cronyn,	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Arthurs,	Crothers,	McLeod,	Spinney,
Ball,	Crowe,	Manion,	Stacey,
Best,	Davidson,	Marshall,	Steele,
Blair,	Edwards,	Martin,	Stevens,
Bolton,	Elkin,	Meighen,	Stewart
Bonnell,	Foster (York).	Mewburn,	(Hamilton),
Bowman,	Glass,	Middlebro,	Sutherland,
Boyce,	Green,	Morphy,	Thompson
Boys,	Griesbach,	Munson,	(Hastings),
Brien,	Guthrie,	Myers,	Thompson (Yukon),
Buchanan,	Harrison,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Thomson
Calder,	Henders,	Paul,	(Qu'Appelle),

Casselman,	Hocken,	Redman,	Wigmore,
Chabot,	Hughes (Sir Sam),	Reid (Grenville),	Wilson
Charters,	Lang,	Richardson,	(Wentworth),
Clark (Bruce),	Loggie,	Rowell,	Wilson
Clark (Red Deer),	Long,	Sexsmith,	(Saskatoon)—78.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Demers,	Lapointe	Pacaud,
Argue,	Denis,	(Kamouraska),	Papineau,
Baldwin,	Desaulniers,	Lavigneur,	Peck,
Béland,	Duff,	Leger,	Pedlow,
Bcivin,	Ethier,	Mackie	Pelletier,
Bourassa,	Euler,	(Edmonton),	Proulx,
Bureau,	Fafard,	McCoig,	Reid (Mackenzie),
Burnham,	Fielding,	McGibbon	Robb,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	(Argenteuil),	Ross,
Cannon,	Foster (Sir George),	McIntosh,	Savard,
Cardin,	Fournier,	McKenzie,	Seguin,
Casgrain,	Gauthier,	McMaster,	Sinclair (Queens,
Chisholm,	Gauvreau,	Marcile (Bagot)	P.E.I.),
Crerar,	Gervais,	Mayrand,	Tobin,
Cruise,	Halladay,	Michaud,	Trahan,
Currie,	Hunt,	Molloy,	Truax,
d'Anjou,	Johnston,	Mowat,	Turgeon,
Déchène,	Kay,	Murphy,	Tweedie,
Delisle,	Lafortune,	Nicholson (Queens,	White
	Lañcôt,	P.E.I.),	(Victoria)—73.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed motion of Mr. McKenzie: Whereas, the following telegram was despatched in code from Winnipeg by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, one of the Ministers of the Crown, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on or about the 30th November, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Duncan Lobby Osier Tottering spasm weapons, avenged Leaves fracas Manitoba ordaining work, towed, imaginative, fracas, Selkirk, batten, dress, blamable, Provencher, MacDonald antiquarianism, Springfield, Scarlatina, pruned, ordaining, drifting, nurtured, mentally, woad, paddock, amphibological, meretricious, belle.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram when deciphered reads as follows:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the Ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, a Parliamentary Committee should be chosen immediately for the purpose of investigating the matters expressed or implied in said telegram, and that the said committee be vested with all power and authority necessary for the purpose of said inquiry, including the right to summon witnesses and to cause to be produced all necessary papers and documents.

And the Debate continuing;

FRIDAY, 26th September, 1919.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Robb, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 12.45 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 19.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax) moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, on Monday next, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, and therein to provide:—

That the provisions of the said Act relating to temporary employment, dismissals, resignations, hours of attendance, annual reports, regulations, examinations, classification, appointments, promotions, transfers and compensation be amended, and that provision be made for re-classifying the Civil Service and for any additional expense which may result from such re-classification.

Whereupon, Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, on Monday next, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Sir George Foster, moved,—That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, on Monday next, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend subsection seven of section ninety-five of The Canada Grain Act, as enacted by section three of Chapter forty of the Statutes of 1919, by providing that if in any year after the crop year ending on the thirty-first day of August, 1919, the total surplus of grain found in an elevator upon taking stock is in excess of one-quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of the grain received in the elevator during the crop year, such excess surplus shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Board. Such proceeds to be applied towards the cost of administration of The Canada Grain Act in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Whereupon, Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, on Monday next, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Orders of the Day having been called;

By leave of the House,—

Mr. Meighen moved, That the House do now return to Introduction of Bills under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Mr. Meighen then, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 15, An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Orders of the Day being again called;

The Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Interpretation Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, and passed.

The Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 14, An Act to amend the Naturalization Act, 1919, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned at 5.10 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 20.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the First Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, has the honour to present the following as his First Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with, viz.:—

Of The North Empire Fire Insurance Company of Winnipeg, Manitoba, for an Act to validate and confirm an issue of certain shares of its capital stock heretofore issued and given in exchange for certain other shares of the capital stock of the Canada West Fire Insurance Company, and for other purposes.

The Clerk laid on the Table the following Private Bill, viz.:—

Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company,—
Mr. Blake.

The said Bill was read the first time and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, pursuant to Rule 99.

Mr. Calder, from the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their quorum be reduced from eleven (11) to eight (8) Members.

By leave of the House, the said Report was concurred in.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Calder, it was ordered, That the name of Mr. McGregor be substituted for that of Mr. Tremain on the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act.

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Census of Industry, 1917. Part IV—Section I, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, etc.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1918—Volume I. Insurance Companies other than Life.

He also laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1485, dated 15th July, 1919—Regulations for a Cost of Living Bonus for employees in the Civil Service of Canada.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. McKenzie, for Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysborough):—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents in the possession of the Government or of the Civil Service Commission relating to the appointment of a Harbour Master for the Port of Canso, N.S.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Archambault:—Order of the House for a return showing the cost of the Military Hospital at Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue; the number of patients received and treated therein, to date; expenses to date for maintenance as to: (a) coal; (b) wood; (c) electricity; (d) food; (e) lingerie; (f) remedies; (g) social events and recreations; the cost of theatre installed in hospital; names of physicians, officers, nurses and privates of the general services, showing those who went to the front, and those who did not; their nationality and religion; salaries paid to each of the said persons; and the names and salaries of the chaplains attached to hospital.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Parent:—Order of the House for a copy of all telegrams, letters, contracts and plans, passed between the Commission of the Transcontinental Railway, or the Government and the City of Quebec, the different transport companies, the Harbour Commission of Quebec or any other persons, corporations or companies, from 1910 to date, concerning the construction of a railway station at the Champlain Market in the City of Quebec, also the construction, in the said city, of wharves, docks, elevators to facilitate the transport of grain from the West via the Port of Quebec.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Parent:—Order of the House for a copy of all letters, plans, and contracts between the Government or the Commission of the Transcontinental and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, concerning (a) the construction, by this Company, of a railway station at "The Palais" in the City of Quebec; (b) the conditions of exploitations of the said station by the Transcontinental Railway Company or by the National Railways, and also any Orders in Council in this connection.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Parent:—Order of the House for a copy of all documents, letters and plans, exchanged between the Government and any person, commission or company concerning the construction, in the City of Quebec or in the suburbs, of a tunnel to facilitate the entrance of the Transcontinental or of any other company in the said city.

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Parent:—Order of the House for a copy of all documents, letters, and plans, submitted by the Harbour Commission of Quebec since 1910 to date, concerning the construction of wharves, docks, elevators, cold storage, terminal facilities in the Port of Quebec, for the transport by land and water.

By Mr. Proulx, for Mr. Parent:—Order of the House for a copy of all documents, letters and plans passed between the Government and the City of Quebec or any other corporation or construction and transport company or any other person, concerning the construction or the non-construction of a dam on the St. Charles River, in the City of Quebec.

By Mr. Gauvreau, for Mr. Brouillard:—Order of the House for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other correspondence and documents exchanged between Mr. Boulay, ex-M.P., and the Post Office Department in connection with the Sayabec Post Office and the Sayabec Station Post Office.

Sir Sam Hughes moved, That an Order of the House do issue to the proper officer for a return showing: (a) The Canadian Casualties by battalions and other subordinate units in each of the battles, St. Julien, Festubert, Givenchy, Zillebeke, Vimy Ridge, Parvillers (or Fouquescourt), Passchendaele, Arras, Drocourt-Queant, Cambrai, Mons. (b) The strength of each battalion or unit immediately before entering action at the said battles, respectively. (c) The respective number of reinforcements added to each said battalion and unit during the fighting at each of the said battles. (d) The respective strength of each said battalion and unit on coming out of the fight at each of the said battles. (e) The plans and conduct of each action, including incidents and events leading up to, as well as bearing on each.

And a Debate arising thereon;

At 3.20 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the sitting suspended during pleasure for the purpose of welcoming in the Chamber of the House, the Right Honourable Viscount Finlay of Nairn, former Lord Chancellor of England.

Viscount Finlay having arrived, was welcomed by Mr. Speaker in a brief address to which he fittingly replied. Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Acting Leader of the House, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice and Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Leader of the Opposition, also briefly expressed the pleasure of the House in receiving the visit and tendered its best wishes to the distinguished visitor.

And the House having resumed;

The Debate on the proposed motion of Sir Sam Hughes was then continued.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Mr. Fripp moved, That in the opinion of this House, all persons who have served overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, including British Reservists from Canada, are entitled to be placed in as good circumstances financially as before enlistment by being (a) restored to their former positions by their employers; (b) appointed to all positions in the outside and inside branches of the Civil Service of Canada if possessed of the necessary qualifications without passing any academic examinations and in priority to all other applicants; and (c) given an annuity for a limited period sufficient to augment their present earning capacity reduced by disability arising from such service, to equal the amount earned at the time of enlistment. And further, that the necessary legislation to provide for the purposes of this resolution be passed at this session.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Doherty moved in amendment thereto: That the said proposed motion be referred to the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was agreed to.

Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle) moved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a limit should be placed on the time that may be occupied by members in addressing the House and Committee of the Whole.

After Debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

Mr. Richardson moved, That an Order of the House do issue to the proper officer for a copy of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of James Conner from the dual positions which he held at Snowflake, Manitoba, under the Department of Customs, and Immigration and Colonization.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide that the powers, duties and rights of the Canadian Wheat Board appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Order in Council of the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1589, as set forth in the said Order in Council and in the Orders in Council of the seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1659, and the eighteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1741, and of the Executive Committee, Chairman and members of the said Board and of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, be continued in full force and effect for the period of eighteen months from the date of the passing of this legislation, and that the Governor in Council shall have power during such period to fill any vacancies in the chairmanship or membership of the said Board, and to make any regulations that he may deem necessary or convenient for the extension, conduct or management of the business of the said Board.

Whereupon Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That it is expedient to provide,—

1. That the powers, duties and rights of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 1604), as set forth in the said Order in Council and in the Orders in Council of the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 2014), the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 2867), and the fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (P.C. No. 2153), in amendment thereof, and of the Executive Council, Chairman and members of the said Board, be continued in full force and effect in so far as it may be necessary or convenient for winding up and concluding the unsettled business arising therefrom; and

2. That the guarantee and undertaking given by the Governor in Council under the provisions of an Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (P.C. No. 2001), undertaking and guaranteeing on behalf of His Majesty to all dealers in grain and banks carrying on business under the provisions of the Bank Act through duly authorized agents to accept from dealers in grain, or banks holding documents for such grain, all or any part of the 1918 wheat crop, making payment at the price fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada plus carrying charges, in the event of the British or other overseas Allied Governments not arranging to purchase and to pay for such wheat when ready for delivery at lake ports or other customary points of delivery, be ratified and confirmed and continued in force.

Whereupon Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

The Bill No. 13, An Act to amend the Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919, was read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend subsection seven of section ninety-five of the Canada Grain Act, as enacted by section three of Chapter forty of the Statutes of 1919.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend subsection seven of section ninety-five of The Canada Grain Act, as enacted by section three of Chapter forty of the Statutes of 1919, by providing that if in any year after the crop year ending on the thirty-first day of August, 1919, the total surplus of grain found in an elevator upon taking stock is in excess of one-quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of the grain received in the elevator during the crop year, such excess surplus shall be sold annually by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the proceeds thereof paid to the said Board. Such proceeds to be applied towards the cost of administration of The Canada Grain Act in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Sir George Foster then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 17, An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to bring in a measure to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, and therein to provide:—

That the provisions of the said Act relating to temporary employment, dismissals, resignations, hours of attendance, annual reports, regulations, examinations, classification, appointments, promotions, transfers and compensation be amended, and that provision be made for re-classifying the Civil Service and for any additional expense which may result from such re-classification.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax) then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 21.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Blake, it was resolved,—That owing to the advanced period of the Session, Rules 103 and 115 be suspended in reference to Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Mewburn, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 19, An Act to amend the Militia Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the powers, duties and rights of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—

1. That the powers, duties and rights of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 1604), as set forth in the said Order in Council and in the Orders in Council of the twenty-third day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 2014), the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P.C. No. 2867), and the fifth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (P.C. No. 2153), in amendment thereof, and of the Executive Council, Chairman and members of the said Board, be continued in full force and effect in so far as it may be necessary or convenient for winding up and concluding the unsettled business arising therefrom; and

2. That the guarantee and undertaking given by the Governor in Council under the provisions of an Order in Council dated the fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (P.C. No. 2001), undertaking and guaranteeing on behalf of His Majesty to all dealers in grain and banks carrying on business under

the provisions of the Bank Act through duly authorized agents to accept from dealers in grain, or banks holding documents for such grain, all or any part of the 1918 wheat crop, making payment at the price fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada plus carrying charges, in the event of the British or other overseas Allied Governments not arranging to purchase and to pay for such wheat when ready for delivery at lake ports or other customary points of delivery, be ratified and confirmed and continued in force.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Sir George Foster then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 20, An Act to continue in force the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada so that it may conclude its business, and to continue in force a Guarantee given by the Governor in Council with respect to the 1918 Wheat Crop, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the powers, duties and rights of the Canadian Wheat Board.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the powers, duties and rights of the Canadian Wheat Board appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Order in Council of the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1589, as set forth in the said Order in Council and in the Orders in Council of the seventh day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1659, and the eighteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, P.C. No. 1741, and of the Executive Committee, Chairman and members of the said Board and of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, be continued in full force and effect for the period of eighteen months from the date of the passing of this legislation, and that the Governor in Council shall have power during such period to fill any vacancies in the chairmanship or membership of the said Board, and to make any regulations that he may deem necessary or convenient for the extension, conduct or management of the business of the said Board.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Sir George Foster then, by leave of the House, presented a Bill, No. 21, An Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill, No. 12, An Act to amend The Board of Commerce Act;

Mr. Doherty, for Sir Robert Borden, moved. That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon;

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private Bills was called under Rule 25.)

The Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company, was read the second time, and referred to the *Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce*.

The Order for Private Bills having been disposed of;

The House resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Doherty: That the Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Board of Commerce Act, be now read the second time.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned at 11.15 o'clock, p.m., until 2 o'clock, p.m., to-morrow.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 22,

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1919.

2 o'clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Cockshutt, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, September, 1919, as authorized by the Parliament of Canada.

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Memoranda of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, issued at Winnipeg, Man., 15th November, 1917.

Also, Memoranda of the Canadian Wheat Board issued at Winnipeg, Man., 1919-1920.

Mr. Rowell, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 22, An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings), was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McKenzie: Whereas, the following telegram was despatched in code from Winnipeg by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, one of the Ministers of the Crown, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on or about the 30th November, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Duncan Lobby Osier Tottering spasm weapons, avenged Leaves fracas Manitoba ordaining work, towed, imaginative, fracas, Selkirk, batten, dress, blamable Provencher, MacDonald antiquarianism, Springfield, Scarlatina, pruned, ordaining, drifting, nurtured, mentally, woad, paddock, amphibological, meretricious, belle.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram when deciphered reads as follows:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the Ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people.

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, a Parliamentary Committee should be chosen immediately for the purpose of investigating the matters expressed or implied in said telegram, and that the said committee be vested with all power and authority necessary for the purpose of said inquiry, including the right to summon witnesses and to cause to be produced all necessary papers and documents.

And the Debate continuing;

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned until to-morrow, at Three o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No, 23,

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 2ND OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Kay, from the Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed to act with a like Committee of the Senate and to confer and act with the Committee of the Senate and House of Commons who have in charge the building and arrangement of the new Parliament Building, in order that there may be erected therein a suitable memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Harold Baker, M.P., for Brome, presented the First Report of the Said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That Mr. John Pearson, Architect-in-charge of the new Parliament Buildings, be instructed to communicate with Major R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., and obtain from him such suggestions as he may be able to give, and to engage him to complete the said Memorial.

2. That the Minister of Public Works be requested to take the action necessary to give effect to the foregoing recommendation.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918;

Mr. Maclean (Halifax) moved, That the said Bill be now read the second time.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to. The said Bill was accordingly read the second time.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), it was ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Special Committee, composed of twenty-five members and to be named hereafter, for the consideration thereof, with power to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath and to report from time to time, and that Rule 11 be suspended in relation thereto.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. McKenzie: Whereas, the following telegram was despatched in code from Winnipeg by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, one of the Ministers of the Crown, to the Right Honourable Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, on or about the 30th November, 1917.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert L. Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Duncan Lobby Osier Tottering spasm weapons avenged Leaves fracas Manitoba ordaining, work, towed, imaginative, fracas, Selkirk, batten, dress, blamable, Provencher, MacDonald antiquarianism, Springfield, Scarlatina, pruned, ordaining, drifting, nurtured, mentally, woad, paddock, amphibological, meretricious, belle.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram when deciphered reads as follows:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH.

WINNIPEG, November 30, 1917.

Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Ont.

Would like one thousand soldier votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, MacDonald and Springfield or same proportion of division no matter what our allotment may be.

Charge Union Government Committee.

Arthur Meighen.

and, whereas, the said telegram indicates the existence of a widespread system of manipulation of votes, under the direction and with the approval of Ministers of the Crown, for the purpose of defeating the will of the Canadian people as expressed at the polls, and

Whereas, such scheme of manipulation involves not only the honour of the Ministers concerned, but the constitutional rights of the people,

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, a Parliamentary Committee should be chosen immediately for the purpose of investigating the matters expressed or implied in said telegram, and that the said committee be vested with all power and authority necessary for the purpose of said inquiry, including the right to summon witnesses and to cause to be produced all necessary papers and documents.

And the Debate continuing;

FRIDAY, 3rd October, 1919.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Demers,	Lapointe	Pardee,
Baldwin,	Desaulniers,	(Kamouraska),	Parent,
Boivin,	Deslauriers,	Lapointe	Pelletier,
Bourassa,	Duff,	(St. James),	Prevost,
Boyer,	Ethier,	Leduc,	Proulx,
Brouillard,	Euler,	Leger,	Robb,
Bureau,	Fafard,	Lesage,	Ross,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	McCoig,	Savard,
Cannon,	Fournier,	McGibbon	Seguin,
Cardin,	Gauthier,	(Argenteuil),	Sinclair (Queens,
Casgrain,	Gauvreau,	McKenzie,	P.E.I.),
Copp,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Tobin,
d'Anjou,	Kay,	Mayrand,	Trahan,
Déchène,	Kennedy,	Michaud,	Turgeon,
Delisle,	Lancôt,	Papineau,	Verville—56.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Allan,	Cruise,	McGibbon	Rowell,
Anderson,	Currie,	(Muskoka),	Sexsmith,
Andrews,	Davidson,	McGregor,	Sheard,
Argue,	Davis,	McIntosh,	Simpson,
Arthurs,	Edwards,	McIsaac,	Spinney,
Ball,	Finley,	McLean (Royal),	Stacey,
Blake,	Foster (York),	McQuarrie,	Steele,
Bolton,	Fraser,	Manion,	Stewart
Bonnell,	Fulton,	Martin,	(Hamilton),
Bowman,	Griesbach,	Mewburn,	Stewart (Lanark),
Boyce,	Hay,	Middlebro,	Sutherland,
Brien,	Henders,	Morphy,	Thompson
Calder,	Keefer,	Mowat,	(Weyburn),
Chaplin,	Knox,	Munson,	Thompson (Yukon),
Charters,	Lang,	Myers,	Thomson
Clark (Bruce),	Loggie,	Nicholson (Algoma),	(Qu'Appelle),
Cooper,	Long,	Porter,	Tweddie,
Cowan,	Mackie	Redman,	Wallace,
Cronyn,	(Edmonton),	Reid (Grenville),	Whidden,
Crothers,	Maclean (Halifax),	Reid (Mackenzie),	Wigmore,
Crowe,	MacNutt,	Richardson,	Wilson
			(Saskatoon)—79.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), it was ordered, That the Select Committee to which Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, is to be referred in conformity with the Resolution passed by the House on October 2nd instant, consist of the following members: Messrs. Boys, Cahill, Chabot, Copp, Cowan, Duff, Davis, Davidson, Ethier, Euler, Harrison, Manion, Mackie (Edmonton), Mowat, Maclean (Halifax), Murphy, McCrea, Ross, Sinclair (Queens, P.E.I.), Stewart (Hamilton), Sheard, Steele, Stacey, Turgeon, Wigmore.

The House then adjourned at 2.35 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 24.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Two Petitions were laid on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Kay, the First Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons appointed to act with a like Committee of the Senate and to confer and act with the Committee of the Senate and House of Commons who have in charge the building and arrangement of the new Parliament Building, in order that there may be erected therein a suitable memorial to the late Lieutenant-Colonel George Harold Baker, M.P., for Brome, was concurred in.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th September, 1919, for a copy of all the reports made to the Government by Dr. R. J. McFall, Cost of Living Commissioner.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Since the year 1910, what sums of money have been appropriated or voted by Parliament for improvements to harbour at Port Stanley.

2. In what years (if any) votes for such work were passed, and what the respective amounts were.

3. What amounts (if any) of such appropriations have been expended, and what has been the purpose and character of the works performed.

4. Since the year 1910 whether the Government, in view of repeated representations made to them by various deputations who have waited on them, to petitions of Boards of Trade, Municipalities and others, urging the need of definite, permanent harbour improvements to efficiently serve the requirements of transportation offered at Port Stanley, have instructed their engineers to examine and report as to the needs of the situation.

5. If so, what improvements have been recommended, and what the estimated cost thereof was.

6. Whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the serious inconvenience to international transportation at Port Stanley during the months of July and August, 1919, by the blocking of the channel, so that the Steamer *Roosevelt*, running from Cleveland, Ohio, suffered damage and was seriously inconvenienced in delivering her passengers and freight at the port.

7. What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to correct the grievances and what action is contemplated to make the harbour safe to receive the traffic by steamboat and otherwise that seeks entrance and exit at this port.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a copy of all letters, documents, reports and all other papers exchanged between the Post Office at Ottawa and the Post Office Inspector of St. John, N.B., relating to the location of the Ste. Anne de Kent Post Office, in the County of Kent, New Brunswick.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 23, An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council, respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Orders of the Day having been called;

By leave of the House,

Mr. Maclean (Halifax) moved, That the House do now return to Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees, under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), from the Special Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, then presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That the Quorum be reduced to seven Members.
2. That they be authorized to have their proceedings and such evidence as may be taken by them printed from day to day for the use of the members, and that Rule 74 be suspended in reference thereto.
3. That your Committee be given leave to sit while the House is in session.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), the said Report was concurred in.

On motion of Sir George Foster, it was resolved, That on and after Monday next Government Notices of Motions and Government Orders shall have precedence on Mondays and Wednesdays, until the end of the session, over all other business except Questions and Notices of Motions for the Production of Papers.

The Bill No. 19, An Act to amend the Militia Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 22, An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Lemieux:—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and Mr. Tibbitts, in reference to the finances of the Harbour Commission of Montreal, and also a copy of said Mr. Tibbitts' report to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in connection therewith.

Private Bills being called;

The Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at 5.15 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 25.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the House laid upon the Table the Report of the Clerk of Petitions upon the Petitions presented on the 3rd instant, and the same were read and received, and are as follows:—

Of Herbert Walter Ecclestone, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, Art Director, the lawful husband of Reta Carley Ecclestone (née Hughes), of the City of Detroit, State of Michigan, U.S.A.; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Reta Carley Ecclestone, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her,—*Mr. Pedlow*.

Of Frank Thimm, of the City of Toronto, County of York, Province of Ontario, late Captain in the 124th Battalion, B.E.F., the lawful husband of Nanette Marie Thimm (née Keating), of the same place; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with the said Nanette Marie Thimm, his wife, to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.—*Mr. Nesbitt*.

Mr. Doherty, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 24, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Calder moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

That it is expedient to provide,—

1. That the manufacture in Canada and importation into Canada of oleomargarine be permitted until the thirty-first day of August, 1920; and the offering for sale, the sale and the having in possession for sale of oleomargarine be permitted until the first day of March, 1921.

2. That no person shall import oleomargarine into Canada or shall manufacture oleomargarine in Canada without having first obtained a license to do so, and such license may be cancelled for the violation of any of the provisions of the proposed legislation or regulations made in pursuance thereof.

3. That oleomargarine imported into Canada under the provisions of the proposed legislation be imported free of customs duty.

4. That no person shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale any oleomargarine, unless the packages containing it are marked or labelled as prescribed.

5. That the Governor in Council may make regulations as to the importation, manufacture, inspection and sale of oleomargarine, the issue of licenses, the seizure and confiscation of apparatus and materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in contravention of the provisions of the proposed legislation, and for the efficient enforcement and operation of the proposed Act; and further that penalties may be imposed for violation of the Act.

Whereupon Mr. Calder, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said proposed Resolutions, recommends them to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

On motion of Sir George Foster, it was resolved, That on Wednesday, the 8th October, and on all subsequent Wednesdays to the end of the Session, the House shall meet at Three o'clock, p.m., and that the sittings on such days shall in every respect be under the same rules provided for other days.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Rowell, moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide in the proposed Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act (Bill 22), now before the House, that section 51 of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by section 13 of Chapter 69 of the Statutes of 1919, be amended so as to provide that the Governor in Council may as to him seems fit grant a pension to the widow and a compassionate allowance to each of the children of any officer who having completed ten years' service, was at the time of his death on full pay or who having completed ten years' service was at the time of his death in receipt of a pension; and that section 21 of said Chapter 91 be amended so as to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Police to \$5,000.

Whereupon Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 20, An Act to continue in force the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada so that it may conclude its business, and to continue in force a Guarantee given by the Governor in Council with respect to the 1918 Wheat Crop, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Notices of Motions being called;

Mr. McKenzie moved, Whereas on the 16th of March, A.D., 1914, this Honourable House passed the following Resolution which was accepted by the Government,—

“Mr. McKenzie moved that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada into the non-railway sections of the Maritime Provinces within reasonable range of the said railway.” See pages 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739 and 1740 of *Hansard* for the said year, A.D., 1914.

Be it therefore resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the proposals of the said Resolution of the 16th of March, A.D., 1914, should be carried forward to completion at the earliest possible date.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Sir George Foster, adjourned.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. McKenzie:—Order of the House for a copy of all contracts made or entered into between the Government of Canada or any Department thereof or any person or persons acting for or on behalf of the Government or any Department thereof and the Dominion Cannery Limited of Hamilton and Simcoe, Ontario, at any time since the 1st of August, A.D., 1914, and the 1st of August, A.D., 1919, and of all reports, letters, correspondence and all other documents in the possession or under the control of the Government, relating to or having any bearing upon any dealings, negotiations, contracts or business transactions of any kind whatsoever between the Government as aforesaid and the Dominion Cannery Limited, or any person or persons acting on behalf of said Company, and especially, copies of reports made to the Government or any Department thereof, by The Milton Hersey Company, Limited, Montreal, R. R. McColl, Esq., Government Inspector, Simcoe, Ontario, and H. H. Holland, Government Supervising Inspector, in reference to or having any bearing upon contracts, dealings and transactions between the Government as aforesaid and the Dominion Cannery Limited, during the period hereinbefore mentioned, and also of all reports made to the Government as aforesaid by any commission or commissions or any person or persons whatsoever appointed or authorized by the Government to inquire into and report upon the dealings, transactions and contracts between the Government and the Dominion Cannery Limited, or any person or persons acting on their behalf during the period from the 1st of August, A.D., 1914, to the 1st of August, 1919.

By leave of the House,

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now return to Introduction of Bills under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Mr. Doherty then, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 25, An Act respecting Patents of Invention, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House,

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now return to Government Orders; which was agreed to.

The Bill No. 15, An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

Notices of Motions being called;

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. McKenzie, Order of the House, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and the Post Mistress at the Head of East Bay, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, in regard to the mail service between the Head of East Bay and Christmas Island, and also of all other letters, petitions and correspondence received by the Post Office Department relative to this matter, since the 1st of January, A.D., 1915, to date.

The House then adjourned at 8.53 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 26.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Meighen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—
Joint Report of the International Boundary Commission upon the Survey and Demarcation of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, with accompanying Atlas.

By leave of the House,—

Mr. Doherty obtained leave to introduce the following Bills, which were respectively read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Bill No. 26, An Act to amend The Canada Temperance Act.

Bill No. 27, An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors.

The Bill No. 24, An Act to amend the Criminal Code, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that a Message had been received from the Senate requesting that this House will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table of the Senate a copy of Sessional Paper No. 254, presented to the House of Commons on the 12th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the application of the Shell Transport and Trading Company for the grant of certain oil lands.

On motion of Sir George Foster, it was resolved,—That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honours that this House will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table of the Senate a copy of Sessional Paper No. 254, presented to the House of Commons on the 12th May, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents in connection with the application of the Shell Transport and Trading Company for the grant of certain oil lands, in conformity with the request contained in a Message received from the Senate this day.

The Bill No. 15, An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 23, An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide in the proposed Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act (Bill 22), now before the House, that section 51 of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by section 13 of Chapter 69 of the Statutes of 1919, be amended so as to provide that the Governor in Council may as to him seems fit grant a pension to the widow and a compassionate allowance to each of the children of any officer who having completed ten years' service, was at the time of his death on full pay or who having completed ten years' service was at the time of his death in receipt of a pension; and that section 21 of said Chapter 91 be amended so as to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Police to \$5,000.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Rowell, the said Resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 22, An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act.

The Bill No. 22, An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, (together with the Resolution adopted this day in respect thereto), reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 25, An Act respecting Patents of Invention, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the importation and sale of Oleomargarine.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—

1. That the manufacture in Canada and importation into Canada of oleomargarine be permitted until the thirty-first day of August, 1920; and the offering for sale, the sale and the having in possession for sale of oleomargarine be permitted until the first day of March, 1921.

2. That no person shall import oleomargarine into Canada or shall manufacture oleomargarine in Canada without having first obtained a license to do so, and such license may be cancelled for the violation of any of the provisions of the proposed legislation or regulations made in pursuance thereof.

3. That oleomargarine imported into Canada under the provisions of the proposed legislation be imported free of customs duty.

4. That no person shall sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale any oleomargarine, unless the packages containing it are marked or labelled as prescribed.

5. That the Governor in Council may make regulations as to the importation, manufacture, inspection and sale of oleomargarine, the issue of licenses, the seizure and confiscation of apparatus and materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in contravention of the provisions of the proposed legislation, and for the efficient enforcement and operation of the proposed Act; and further that penalties may be imposed for violation of the Act.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Guthrie then obtained leave to present a Bill No. 28, An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine in Canada, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 5, An Act respecting the Police;

On motion of Mr. Doherty, the said Order was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The House then adjourned at 9.25 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 27.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Second Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Second Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petition for a Private Bill, and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with, viz.:—

Of Millie Wettlaufer for an Act to declare her marriage with Henry Edward Wettlaufer, her husband, to be dissolved and that she be divorced from him.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee to whom was referred for consideration Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that polling days at elections shall be public holidays, have agreed to report the same with amendments.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Gauvreau: Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, plans, specifications, etc., in connection with a request of Fraser & Co., of Cabano, Que., for aid or subsidies for the construction of a lock or dam on Touladi River, which flows into Lake Temiscouata, Que.

By Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysborough): Order of the House for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, memorials or other papers or documents received by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister or any member of the Government during the year 1919 relating to the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor for Prince Edward Island and the replies thereto.

The following Bills were respectively read the third time and passed, viz.:—

Bill No. 23, An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System.

Bill No. 22, An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer:—

By Mr. Lemieux:—Order of the House for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the firm of Becker and Company Ltd., London, England, and the High Commissioner of Canada in London, concerning a certain circular issued by the Canadian Mission.

Mr. Burnham moved,—Whereas the *Ottawa Morning Journal* contains the following programme of the Unionist policy given out after caucus, viz.:—

“THE PROGRAMME.

No statement, either official or unofficial, has been given out as to what this programme contains, but, from reliable sources, it is learned that the following are its cardinal principles:

“ (1) *Imperial*.—The maintenance of British connection upon the basis of equal partnership with the Mother Country within the Empire. The question of Empire relationship to be taken up at the Imperial Conference which is expected to meet early next year, and the autonomy of the Dominion and the supremacy of its Parliament on all questions, including that of war, to be safeguarded.

“ (2) *Economic*.—Revision of the tariff on a scientific basis and upon the principle that customs duties shall be levied with due regard for the interests of the consumer. Maintenance of direct taxation but not upon a scale so severe as to place Canada in a disadvantageous position in industrial competition with the United States.

“ (3) *Trade*.—Extension of foreign trade by encouragement of ocean and railway transportation and by the development of inland waterways and of harbour and shipping facilities.

“ (4) *Labour*.—Labour legislation based upon the principles incorporated into the Labour clauses of the Peace Treaty.

“ (5) *Defence*.—A standing army of sufficient size only to meet domestic requirements. In future wars of the Mother Country, Canada to be consulted as an essential preliminary to aid being expected.

The Prime Minister put these proposals before the caucus for consideration between now and the next session of the House. When the next session is called members and senators are expected to meet in another caucus and discuss and consider the propositions as desirable planks in the platform of a proposed new party.”

And, whereas, in the above reported pronouncement of policy and in the official announcement by the Prime Minister, not one word concerning protection or protective tariff appears and no mention of the same is made; therefore, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the Leader of the Government should know that a proper degree of protection is necessary to the progressive and well-balanced development of Canada and that no policy ignoring the protective principle in a Canadian tariff will be acceptable or for the general benefit of Canada.

After debate thereon, the question being put on the said motion; it was negatived.

A message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 13, An Act to amend The Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919.

Bill No. 14, An Act to amend The Naturalization Act, 1919.

The House then adjourned at 3.40 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 28.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), from the Special Committee to which was referred Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the said Bill, and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

In respect to the classification, your Committee approve of the principle, but recommend that the compensation provisions do not come into effect until the beginning of the next fiscal year. And that in the meantime the Civil Service Commission do further consider the same, affording ample opportunity to all members of the Civil Service to be heard thereon. In the opinion of your Committee, this work should be completed by the 1st of March, 1920, and then presented to the Governor in Council for approval.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. McMaster:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The value of hides exported from Canada since the embargo recently placed on their export.
2. The value of leather exported since said embargo.
3. Whether such export, if any, takes place under license.
4. The number of applications, if any, for licenses, which have been refused.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide in the proposed Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918 (Bill 18), now before the House, that the Chairman of the Commission shall be paid a salary of seven thousand dollars, and each of the other commissioners six thousand dollars; such salaries to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Whereupon Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer."

Also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Millie Wettlaufer; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

Also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 10—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
2. Page 1, line 16—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
3. Page 1, line 17—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
4. Page 1, line 25—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
5. Page 1, line 27—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."

In the Preamble.

6. Page 1, line 7—After "named" insert: "and whereas, a Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Associated Powers and Austria has since been signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named; and whereas other Treaties of Peace between the Allies and Associated Powers or some of them and other nations with whom His Majesty is or has been at war may be signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada."

In the Title.

7. For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."

And also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

Page 1, line 12—After "navigable" insert "tidal."

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 28, An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and sale of Oleomargarine in Canada;

Mr. Guthrie moved, That the said Bill be now read the second time.

Mr. Glass moved in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read a second time, but this day six months hence.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 29.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House,—That the Clerk had laid on the Table the Third Report of the Examiner of Petitions, which was read, as follows:—

Pursuant to Rule 96, Section 2, the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills has the honour to present the following as his Third Report:—

Your Examiner has duly examined the following Petitions for Private Bills and finds that all the requirements of the 91st Rule have been complied with in each case, viz.:—

Of John R. S. Carson, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Christina Patience Carson, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Arthur LeRoy Eastcott, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Kathleen Magee Eastcott, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of James Henry Sylvester, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mabel Sylvester, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Charles Elias Vardon, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Georgina Vardon, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Herbert Walter Ecclestone, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Reta Carley Ecclestone, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

Of Frank Thimm, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Nanette Marie Thimm, his wife, and that he be divorced from her.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Sir George Foster, it was resolved, That when this House adjourns on Friday, the 10th instant, it stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 14th instant.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, was concurred in.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Correspondence and Documents relative to the Representation of Canada at the Peace Conference and to the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of members of the Government who went to Europe at Canada's expense during that period of time commencing with the beginning of the Great War up to the 1st September, 1919.

2. Number of trips made by each of such members.

3. Total cost of the various trips made by each member.

4. Total cost of each trip.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of 18th September, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Dominion Government and the various provincial executives in connection with the promotion of technical education.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 29th September, 1919, for a copy of all telegrams, letters and other correspondence and documents exchanged between Mr. Boulay, ex-M.P., and the Post Office Department in connection with the Sayabec Post Office and the Sayabec Station Post Office.

Mr. Meighen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th September, 1919, for a return showing the number of timber and mining areas (licenses) in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, on which arrears of yearly rentals were allowed to remain unpaid and not cancelled, during the years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919; also showing the amounts of such yearly rentals.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered, That two thousand copies of the Correspondence and Documents relative to the Representation of Canada at the Peace Conference and to the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, this day laid upon the Table of the House, be printed forthwith, and that the provisions of Rule 74 be waived.

By leave of the House, Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now proceed to Questions; which was agreed to.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Duff:—Order of the House for a Return showing how much money has been received by Colonel F. H. Deacon, or his firm, from the Government since the President of the Privy Council took office.

By leave of the House, Sir George Foster then moved, That the House do now return to Introduction of Bills, under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Orders of the Day being called;

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting salaries to be paid to the Civil Service Commissioners.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide in the proposed Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918 (Bill 18), now before the House, that the Chairman of the Commission shall be paid a salary of seven thousand dollars, and each of the other commissioners six thousand dollars; such salaries to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), the said Resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918.

The Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, was considered in Committee of the Whole, (together with the Resolution adopted this day in respect thereto), and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again this day.

The Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, was again considered in Committee of the Whole (together with the Resolution adopted this day in respect thereto), reported with an amendment, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 9.40 o'clock, p.m., until Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 30.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
CANADA.

OTTAWA, 11th October, 1919.

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, Acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will attend in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday, the 14th October, at 8.30 p.m., for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CROWDY,
For Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1861, dated September 6, 1919, requesting His Majesty the King to issue letters patent to each of the following named persons:—

The Honourable Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in London;

The Honourable Sir Albert Edward Kemp, K.C.M.G., M.P., Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada in the United Kingdom;
naming and appointing him as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada, with full power and authority as from the first day of January, 1919, to sign any treaties concluded at the Peace Conference.

By leave of the House, the following Bills were respectively introduced, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 30, An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.—*Mr. Doherty.*

Bill No. 31, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax).*

The following Bill, from the Senate, was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer."—*Mr. Sheard.*

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

Whereas the present capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, consists of the following:—

Four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock.. . . .	£12,500,000
First preference five per cent (5%) stock.. . . .	3,420,000
Second preference five per cent (5%) stock.. . . .	2,530,000
Third preference four per cent (4%) stock.. . . .	7,168,055
Common stock.. . . .	23,955,437
	<hr/>
	£49,573,492

And whereas the present outstanding debenture stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada consisting of:—

Five per cent (5%) Grand Trunk debenture stock.. . . .	£ 4,270,375
Five per cent (5%) Great Western debenture stock.. . . .	2,723,080
Four per cent (4%) Grand Trunk debenture stock.. . . .	24,624,455
Four per cent (4%) Northern debenture stock.. . . .	308,215
	<hr/>
	£31,926,125

(hereinafter called the "present debenture stocks") are entitled to certain voting powers at meetings of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada;

And whereas it is expedient that His Majesty should acquire the whole of the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada except the four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock above referred to;

It is therefore resolved that it is expedient to provide as follows:—

1. That subject to the provisions of these resolutions His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, acting under the authority of the Governor in Council (hereinafter called the "Government"), may enter into an agreement (hereinafter called the "said agreement") with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (hereinafter called the "Grand Trunk") and with such other companies and interests as the Government may think necessary for the acquisition by the Government of the entire capital stock of the Grand Trunk, except the four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk, amounting to £12,500,000, the latter being hereinafter called the "present guaranteed stock."

2. That the said agreement shall contain provisions for the defining of the companies, properties and interests, comprised in the Grand Trunk System, and, including the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth, may contain such other terms and conditions as the parties may agree upon.

3. That as part of the consideration for such acquisition the Government may agree to guarantee the payment of:—

(a) Dividends payable half yearly, at four per cent per annum, upon the present guaranteed stock;

(b) The interest upon the present debenture stocks as and when payable, in accordance with the terms thereof.

These guarantees to take effect upon the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned.

(c) Dividends payable half yearly at four per cent per annum from the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management hereinafter provided for, upon an issue which is hereby authorized by the Grand Trunk under the terms of the said agreement of non-voting capital stock (hereinafter called the "new guaranteed stock"), not exceeding the amount determined by the Board of Arbitrators, as hereinafter set forth.

Provided that concurrently with such guarantee of dividends and interest upon the present guaranteed stock and the present debenture stock, respectively, the voting powers at meetings of shareholders of the Grand Trunk now vested in or exercisable by the holders of the said stocks respectively shall cease and determine absolutely.

4. That the present guaranteed stock and the new guaranteed stock or any part thereof may be called in or redeemed by the Government, at par, at any time after thirty years from the date of the appointment of the said Committee of Management on six months' notice, by advertisement, to the holders thereof.

5. That the value, if any, of the first, second and third preference stocks and the common or ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk now issued and outstanding to the face values above mentioned (hereinafter together called the "preference and common stock"), shall be determined by a Board of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Government, one by the Grand Trunk, and the third by the two so appointed, or, failing agreement, by judges to be designated in the said agreement. New guaranteed stock, to an amount not exceeding the value, if any, so determined, carrying a dividend as hereinbefore authorized shall be distributed among the holders of the preference and common stock, upon the transfer to or vesting in the Government of such stock, in proportions which shall be determined by the Arbitrators.

6. That as soon as said agreement has been ratified by a majority of the holders of the stocks enumerated in the preamble to these resolutions present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of such stockholders duly called for the purpose of considering such agreement;

(a) A Committee of Management shall be formed consisting of five persons, two to be appointed by the Grand Trunk, two by the Government, and the fifth by the four so appointed, to insure the operation of the Grand Trunk System (in so far as it is possible so to do), in harmony with the Canadian National Railways, the two systems being treated in the public interest as nearly as possible as one system. The Committee shall continue to act until the preference and common stocks are transferred to or vested in the Government, when it shall be discharged.

(b) The books, minutes, reports, documents and other records, and all the railways and properties of the companies comprised in the Grand Trunk System, shall at all times be accessible and open to inspection and examination by any person or persons named by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, or by the Board of Arbitrators; and all proper aid and assistance shall, on request, be rendered to such person or persons by the Committee of Management and by the officers and employees of the Grand Trunk and its allied companies, including the making and giving of extracts, copies and statements.

7. That the Government may lend to the said Committee of Management, upon the notes or other obligations of the Grand Trunk, such sums as the Government may from time to time deem necessary for the carrying on of the operation or improvement of the Grand Trunk System.

8. That the said agreement shall provide, among other necessary and usual provisions for:—

(a) The appointment of the arbitrators, the control of the arbitration proceedings, the administration of oaths, the procuring and admission of evidence, and the making of the award;

(b) The transfer to or vesting in the Government or its nominees of the preference and common stock upon the issue of new guaranteed stock in exchange therefor;

(c) The resignation or vacating the offices of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk and of each Company comprised in the Grand Trunk System upon the preference and common stock being transferred to or vested in the Government.

(d) The entrusting to the said Committee of Management by the Minister of Railways and Canals as Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council, of the exercise of such of his powers as Receiver as the Governor in Council may deem requisite in order that the operation and management of the said Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System may be conducted in harmony with the operation of other railways and properties under the control of the said Committee.

(e) The continuation and administration of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, the Grand Trunk Pension Fund, and the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, in accordance with the terms to be set forth in said agreement.

9. That the Government and the Grand Trunk, and each company comprised in the Grand Trunk System, and all persons interested therein, be hereby respectively authorized and empowered to enter into the said agreement upon and subject to the terms herein set forth, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be deemed necessary to observe, perform and comply fully with the terms and conditions of said agreement.

10. That any orders of the Governor in Council which the Government may deem requisite to vest in the Government any of the preference or common stocks not transferred to the Government or its nominees under the terms of these resolutions, or requisite to vacate any office of director, or otherwise to carry into effect the terms and provisions of the said agreement may be made and passed with the effect specified in any such Order in Council.

11. That upon the transfer to or vesting in the Government of the preference and common stock as herein provided for, the Government may, by Order in Council, provide for the discharge of the receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and the termination and withdrawal of the proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada relating thereto.

Whereupon Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolutions, recommends them to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

Ernest Lapointe, Esq., Member for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, from his place in the House, gave notice of his intention to resign his seat as Member for the said Electoral District.

The following Bills were respectively read the third time and passed, viz.:—

Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board.

Bill No. 18, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918.

The amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers, were taken into consideration, and are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 10—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
2. Page 1, line 16—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
3. Page 1, line 17—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
4. Page 1, line 25—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."
5. Page 1, line 27—For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."

In the Preamble.

6. Page 1, line 7—After "named" insert: "and whereas, a Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Associated Powers and Austria has since been signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named; and whereas other Treaties of Peace between the Allies and Associated Powers or some of them and other nations with whom His Majesty is or has been at war may be signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada."

In the Title.

7. For "Treaty" substitute "Treaties."

The first, second, third, fourth and fifth amendments were respectively read the second time and agreed to.

The sixth amendment being read the second time;

Mr. Doherty moved, That the said amendment be amended by striking out all the words after the words "the plenipotentiaries therein named," for the following reason, namely: "That the Treaties referred to in the portion of the amendment to the preamble of the Bill hereinafter proposed to be struck out have not as yet been signed, and the Government is not in a position to put before the House the provisions that the same may contain, even in substance; nor to affirm that the same will be on the lines of that with Germany already approved by this House."

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

And the question being put on the amendment as so amended; it was agreed to.

The seventh amendment was read the second time and agreed to.

A Message was ordered to be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours therewith.

The Bill No. 28, An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine in Canada, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed Resolution of Mr. McKenzie,—Whereas on the 16th of March, A.D., 1914, this Honourable House passed the following Resolution which was accepted by the Government,—

"Mr. McKenzie moved that in the opinion of this House the time has arrived for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada into the non-railway sections of the Maritime Provinces within reasonable range of the said railway" See pages 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739 and 1740 of *Hansard* for the said year, A.D., 1914.

Be it therefore resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the proposals of the said Resolution of the 16th of March, A.D., 1914, should be carried forward to completion at the earliest possible date.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was resolved in the affirmative.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer—

By Mr. Robb, for Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysborough), Order of the House, for a return showing all the Royal or other commissions to investigate and report on any matter, appointed by the Government since October, 1911, giving the following tabulated particulars in detail:—

- (a) Date of Order in Council or other authorization.
- (b) Names and Post Office addresses of Commissioner or Commissioners.
- (c) Purpose for which same was appointed.
- (d) Number of days in session.
- (e) Outlay on the part of the Government as payment or allowance to the Commissioner or Commissioners.
- (f) All other expenditure for witness fees, travelling expenses, printing, typing and disbursements of every description in the case of each such Commission or investigation.
- (g) Date of official report.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House resolved to go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend The Water-Carriage of Goods Act, chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1910, by providing that the said Act shall also apply to ships carrying goods from any port outside of Canada to any port in Canada, and to goods carried by such ships or received to be carried by such ships.

By leave of the House, Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now return to Motions under Routine Proceedings, which was agreed to.

Motions being accordingly called;

Mr. Meighen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of correspondence regarding the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway System by the Government of Canada.

And also,—Copy of Memoranda accompanying the same.

By leave of the House,

On motion of Mr. Meighen, it was ordered,—That 400 copies in the English language and 200 copies in the French language of the two sets of papers laid upon the Table of the House this day respecting the proposed acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway System by the Government be printed forthwith, and that Rule 74 in relation thereto be suspended.

The House then adjourned at 5.30 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 31.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY,
CANADA.

OTTAWA, 15th October, 1919.

SIR,—

I have the honour to inform you that the Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, Acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will attend in the Senate Chamber this afternoon at 4.30 for the purpose of giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CROWDY,
For Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, consequent upon the resignation of the sitting member therefor.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1961, dated 29th September, 1919, appointing an Advisory Board to comply with the requirements of the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act, Chapter 66, 9-10 George V.

And also, Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2079, dated 8th October, 1919, appointing members of the Dominion Council of Health pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Chapter 24, 9-10 George V, "An Act respecting the Department of Health."

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 18th September, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Whether the Government has leased to private persons or corporations engaged in the lumber business in the City of Ottawa or vicinity, the booms, slides and waterways on the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers heretofore maintained and administered by the Ottawa River works branch of the Department of Public Works.

2. If so, the consideration paid for such lease or transfer, who the lessees or transferees are and for what period of time such lease or transfer runs.

3. The cost of these improvements made on both rivers to the people of Canada, including the maintenance and administration thereof since same were constructed, to date.

4. Whether the Hon. F. B. Carvell had any authority from Parliament to so dispose of public works constructed and maintained out of the revenue of Canada. If so, when such authority was granted.

5. What dues were charged lumber firms and others for the use of these works on both rivers during the past twenty years.

6. Whether the dues have ever been increased to cover the increased cost of maintenance and administration.

7. If such dues had been reasonably increased, whether the amount thereof would not have been sufficient to pay for maintenance and administration.

8. Whether tenders were called for the acquiring of these public waterways by lumber firms and others, or whether they were disposed of privately.

9. What provision is made for the large number of employees of this branch of the Public Works Department, many of whom have served over twenty-five years.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Burnham:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. The share of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the \$30,000,000 canteen profits of the British Expeditionary Force now being dispensed by Sir Julian Byng for the benefit of the British soldier.

2. What has become of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Y.M.C.A., and other canteen profits arising from all sources in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

3. The amounts of those profits respectively.

4. Whether anyone has been appointed to see that canteens within C.E.F. areas at which the Canadian soldiers made purchases shall hand over their profits for the benefit of the Canadian soldier.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 12, An Act to amend The Board of Commerce Act.

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole to consider certain proposed Resolutions relating to the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Allan,
Andrews,
Argue,
Armstrong
(Lambton),

Clements,
Cowan,
Crerar,
Cronyn,
Davidson,

McGregor,
McIsaac,
McLean (Royal),
McQuarrie,
Manion,

Rowell,
Shaw,
Sheard,
Sifton,
Steele,

Ball,	Foster (York),	Martin,	Stevens,
Blair,	Guthrie,	Meighen,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Blake,	Halladay,	Mowat,	Thompson
Bolton,	Harold,	Myers,	(Weyburn),
Bowman,	Harrison,	Nesbitt,	Thompson
Boyce,	Hay,	Nicholson (Queens,	(Hastings),
Buchanan,	Henders,	P.E.I.),	Thompson (Yukon),
Campbell,	Johnston,	Redman,	Tweedie,
Chaplin,	Lang,	Reid (Grenville),	Whidden,
Charlton,	Mackie (Edmonton),	Reid (Mackenzie),	Wigmore—58.
Clark (Bruce),	Maclean (Halifax),		

NAYS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Devlin,	Leduc,	Pedlow,
Boivin,	Duff,	Leger,	Pelletier,
Bourassa,	Fielding,	McGibbon	Ross,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	(Argenteuil),	Savard,
Chisholm,	Gauthier,	McKenzie,	Seguin,
d'Anjou,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Sinclair (Antigonish
Déchène,	Gladu,	Murphy,	and Guysborough),
Delisle,	Hunt,	Pacaud,	Trahan,
Denis,	Jacobs,	Papineau,	Turgeon,
Desaulniers,	Lavigneur,	Pardee,	Vien—38.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole to consider the said proposed Resolutions.

After some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

A Message was received from the Honourable the Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went to the Senate Chamber; and being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported that His Honour the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend The Dominion By-Elections Act, 1919.

An Act to amend The Naturalization Act, 1919.

An Act to amend The Board of Commerce Act.

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the proposed Resolutions relating to the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider them again at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House,

Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—(a) Maps showing the companies comprising the Grand Trunk Railway System (1919); (b) Maps showing the Main and Branch Lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 32.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Sifton, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a copy of the pay-lists in connection with the construction of the wharf at Cacouma-East, County of Temiscouata, for the years 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17 and 1917-18 respecting (a) construction work; (b) timber and other materials for said wharf, and (c) the construction work and materials in connection with the erection of a certain fence upon the site above-mentioned.

Mr. Reid (Grenville), for Mr. Ballantyne, moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1907, as amended by chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1917, by providing (a) for the more exact definition of dry lobster meat and dry meat; (b) for a true and correct description of the contents of cans of fish or shell fish including the vernacular name and the minimum weight, to be plainly printed thereon and the name of the place where the same was packed; (c) for the size of cans for canning lobsters, the weight of content thereof, and that no other size is to be used without written permission first obtained; (d) for the correct labelling of all cans of fish or shell-fish imported into Canada so as to indicate the kind and quality of their contents, the minimum weight of the contents, the place of origin, and the name and address of the person, firm or corporation by whom they are packed or by whom they are imported, provided that canned fish or canned shell-fish imported into Canada to be exported again need not be so labelled.

Whereupon Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said proposed Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That the proposed Resolutions in respect to the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada be amended by adding thereto the following proposed Resolution:—

"12. That the Government may make, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, any expenditure necessary in the preparation for, and conduct of, the arbitration proceedings herein provided for."

Whereupon, Mr. Reid (Grenville), a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

Mr. Rowell moved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide that every person who imports into or exports from Canada any coca leaves, cocaine or any of their salts or preparations, or any opium or its preparations or any opium alkaloids or their salts or preparations, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Minister who is presiding over the Department of Health, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment, and that these provisions shall be read as one with the Opium and Drug Act, chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1911, and anything in the said Act which is inconsistent with this resolution be repealed.

Whereupon, Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, informed the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the said proposed Resolution.

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the proposed Resolutions relating to the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the present capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, consists of the following:—

Four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock.. . . .	£12,500,000
First preference five per cent (5%) stock.. . . .	3,420,000
Second preference five per cent (5%) stock.. . . .	2,530,000
Third preference four per cent (4%) stock.. . . .	7,168,055
Common stock.. . . .	23,955,437

£49,573,492

And whereas the present outstanding debenture stocks of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada consisting of:—

Five per cent (5%) Grand Trunk debenture stock.. . . .	£ 4,270,375
Five per cent (5%) Great Western debenture stock.. . . .	2,723,080
Four per cent (4%) Grand Trunk debenture stock.. . . .	24,624,455
Four per cent (4%) Northern debenture stock.. . . .	308,215

£31,926,125

(hereinafter called the "present debenture stocks") are entitled to certain voting powers at meetings of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada;

And whereas it is expedient that His Majesty should acquire the whole of the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada except the four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock above referred to;

It is therefore resolved that it is expedient to provide as follows:—

1. That subject to the provisions of these resolutions His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, acting under the authority of the Governor in Council (hereinafter called the "Government"), may enter into an agreement (hereinafter called the "said agreement") with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (hereinafter called the "Grand Trunk") and with such other companies and interests as the Government may think necessary for the acquisition by the Government of the entire capital stock of the Grand Trunk, except the four per cent (4%) guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk, amounting to £12,500,000, the latter being hereinafter called the "present guaranteed stock."

2. That the said agreement shall contain provisions for the defining of the companies, properties and interests, comprised in the Grand Trunk System, and, including the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth, may contain such other terms and conditions as the parties may agree upon.

3. That as part of the consideration for such acquisition the Government may agree to guarantee the payment of:—

(a) Dividends payable half yearly, at four per cent per annum, upon the present guaranteed stock;

(b) The interest upon the present debenture stocks as and when payable, in accordance with the terms thereof.

These guarantees to take effect upon the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management hereinafter mentioned.

(c) Dividends payable half yearly at four per cent per annum from the date of the appointment of the Committee of Management hereinafter provided for, upon an issue which is hereby authorized by the Grand Trunk under the terms of the said agreement of non-voting capital stock (hereinafter called the "new guaranteed stock"), not exceeding the amount determined by the Board of Arbitrators, as hereinafter set forth.

Provided that concurrently with such guarantee of dividends and interest upon the present guaranteed stock and the present debenture stock, respectively, the voting powers at meetings of shareholders of the Grand Trunk now vested in or exercisable by the holders of the said stocks respectively shall cease and determine absolutely.

4. That the present guaranteed stock and the new guaranteed stock or any part thereof may be called in or redeemed by the Government, at par, at any time after thirty years from the date of the appointment of the said Committee of Management on six months' notice, by advertisement, to the holders thereof.

5. That the value, if any, of the first, second and third preference stocks and the common or ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk now issued and outstanding to the face values above mentioned (hereinafter together called the "preference and common stock"), shall be determined by a Board of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Government, one by the Grand Trunk, and the third by the two so appointed, or, failing agreement, by judges to be designated in the said agreement. New guaranteed stock, to an amount not exceeding the value, if any, so determined, carrying a dividend as hereinbefore authorized shall be distributed among the holders of the preference and common stock, upon the transfer to or vesting in the Government of such stock, in proportions which shall be determined by the Arbitrators.

6. That as soon as said agreement has been ratified by a majority of the holders of the stocks enumerated in the preamble to these resolutions present in person or by proxy and voting at a special general meeting of such stockholders duly called for the purpose of considering such agreement;

(a) A Committee of Management shall be formed consisting of five persons, two to be appointed by the Grand Trunk, two by the Government, and the fifth by the four so appointed, to insure the operation of the Grand Trunk System (in so far as it is possible so to do), in harmony with the Canadian National Railways, the two systems being treated in the public interest as nearly as possible as one system. The Committee shall continue to act until the preference and common stocks are transferred to or vested in the Government, when it shall be discharged.

(b) The books, minutes, reports, documents and other records, and all the railways and properties of the companies comprised in the Grand Trunk System, shall at all times be accessible and open to inspection and examination by any person or persons named by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, or by the Board of Arbitrators; and all proper aid and assistance shall, on request, be rendered to such person or persons by the Committee of Management and by the officers and employees of the Grand Trunk and its allied companies, including the making and giving of extracts, copies and statements.

7. That the Government may lend to the said Committee of Management, upon the notes or other obligations of the Grand Trunk, such sums as the Government may from time to time deem necessary for the carrying on of the operation or improvement of the Grand Trunk System.

8. That the said agreement shall provide, among other necessary and usual provisions for:—

(a) The appointment of the arbitrators, the control of the arbitration proceedings, the administration of oaths, the procuring and admission of evidence, and the making of the award;

(b) The transfer to or vesting in the Government or its nominees of the preference and common stock upon the issue of new guaranteed stock in exchange therefor;

(c) The resignation or vacating the offices of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk and of each Company comprised in the Grand Trunk System upon the preference and common stock being transferred to or vested in the Government.

(d) The entrusting to the said Committee of Management by the Minister of Railways and Canals as Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System, on terms to be approved by the Governor in Council, of the exercise of such of his powers as Receiver as the Governor in Council may deem requisite in order that the operation and management of the said Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System may be conducted in harmony with the operation of other railways and properties under the control of the said Committee.

(e) The continuation and administration of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, the Grand Trunk Pension Fund, and the Grand Trunk Railway Insurance and Provident Society, in accordance with the terms to be set forth in said agreement.

9. That the Government and the Grand Trunk, and each company comprised in the Grand Trunk System, and all persons interested therein, be hereby respectively authorized and empowered to enter into the said agreement upon and subject to the terms herein set forth, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be deemed necessary to observe, perform and comply fully with the terms and conditions of said agreement.

10. That any orders of the Governor in Council which the Government may deem requisite to vest in the Government any of the preference or common stocks not transferred to the Government or its nominees under the terms of these resolutions, or requisite to vacate any office of director, or otherwise to carry into effect the terms and provisions of the said agreement may be made and passed with the effect specified in any such Order in Council.

11. That upon the transfer to or vesting in the Government of the preference and common stock as herein provided for, the Government may, by Order in Council, provide for the discharge of the receivership of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and the termination and withdrawal of the proceedings in the Exchequer Court of Canada relating thereto.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time, on division, and concurred in.

Mr. Reid (Grenville) then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill No. 17, An Act to amend The Canada Grain Act.

Bill No. 19, An Act to amend The Militia Act.

Also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Arthur Leroy Eastcott; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

The House then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No 33.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1919

PRAYERS.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd October, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and Mr. Tibbitts, in reference to the finances of the Harbour Commission of Montreal, and also a copy of said Mr. Tibbitts' report to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in connection therewith.

The following Bill, from the Senate, was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."—*Mr. Green.*

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution respecting the importation and exportation of certain drugs therein mentioned.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that every person who imports into or exports from Canada any coca leaves, cocaine or any of their salts or preparations, or any opium or its preparations or any opium alkaloids or their salts or preparations, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Minister who is presiding over the Department of Health, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment, and that these provisions shall be read as one with the Opium and Drug Act, chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1911, and anything in the said Act which is inconsistent with this resolution be repealed.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Rowell then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 34, An Act to amend The Opium and Drug Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on a proposed Resolution to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1907, as amended by chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1917, by providing (a) for the more exact definition of dry lobster meat and dry meat; (b) for a true and correct description of the contents of cans of fish or shell fish including the vernacular name and the minimum weight, to be plainly printed thereon and the name of the place where the same was packed; (c) for the size of cans for canning lobsters, the weight of content thereof, and that no other size is to be used without written permission first obtained; (d) for the correct labelling of all cans of fish or shell-fish imported into Canada so as to indicate the kind and quality of their contents, the minimum weight of the contents, the place of origin, and the name and address of the person, firm or corporation by whom they are packed or by whom they are imported, provided that canned fish or canned shell-fish imported into Canada to be exported again need not be so labelled.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Ballantyne, then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 35, An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Order being read for the second reading of Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That the said Bill be now read the second time.

And a Debate arising thereon, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Turgeon, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate doth agree to the amendment made by the House of Commons to the amendments of the Senate to Bill No. 3, An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers, without any amendment.

And also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 24, An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

Bill No. 20, An Act to continue in force the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada so that it may conclude its business, and to continue in force a Guarantee given by the Governor in Council with respect to the 1918 Wheat Crop.

Bill No. 22, An Act to amend The Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act.

Bill No. 23, An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System.

Bill No. 16, An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company.

By leave of the House, Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now return to Motions, under Routine Proceedings, which was agreed to.

Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, then laid before the House,—Copy of Convention between His Majesty George V of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Emperor of India, and the United States of America, providing effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River System.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Doherty, it was ordered,—That 500 copies in the English language and 200 copies in the French language of the Convention between His Majesty George V of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Emperor of India, and the United States of America, for the protection, preservation and propagation of the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River System, laid upon the Table of the House this day, be printed forthwith and that Rule 74 in relation thereto be suspended.

The House then adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 34.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Rowell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, as signed at St. Germain on September 10, 1919.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Rowell, it was ordered, That 1,000 copies of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, signed at St. Germain on September 10, 1919, laid on the Table of the House this day, be printed forthwith in English, and 500 copies in French, and that Rule 74 be waived.

The following Bills were respectively read the second time, and referred to the *Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills*, (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petitions on which the said Bills were founded), viz.:—

Bill No. 29, (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer."

Bill No. 32, (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Proulx:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether Brigadier-General J. G. Langton is at present Acting Paymaster General.

2. Whether he has seen service overseas in the European War.

3. Whether he was an officer in the Canadian Militia at the time of the South African War.

4. If so, whether he saw active service in South Africa.

5. When he was appointed Acting Paymaster General.

6. Prior to his appointment whether he had any experience in pay duties, or whether he was ever an officer in the Canadian Army Pay Corps. If so, when.

7. What special qualifications General Langton had to be given this appointment.
8. Whether he administers the Pay Branch only.
9. What pay and allowances, including separation allowance, or salary, he was given on appointment.
10. What pay and allowances, including separation allowance or salary, he draws at present.
11. Whether Mr. J. W. Borden, the former Accountant and Paymaster General, administered both the Accounts Branch of the Department of Militia and Defence and the Pay Branch.
12. What salary Mr. J. W. Borden received.
13. Number of officers employed at present in the Paymaster General's Branch, Militia Headquarters.
14. Since General Langton has been Acting Paymaster General, how many officers have been given positions in his branch who have not been overseas.
15. What Military Districts General Langton has visited since the 1st of October, 1918.
16. Number of trips made by General Langton to Toronto since the 1st of October, 1918.
17. How many of these trips to Toronto were official.
18. How many of them were made on Government Warrant or at Government expense.
19. How often the Paymaster General has used Militia and Defence cars in Toronto.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Papineau, for Mr. Tobin:—Order of the House for a copy of all papers, correspondence, plans, schedules, drafts of classification, and all other documents respecting the re-classification of the House of Commons permanent employees of all grades, sent by any official of the House of Commons to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, or to the experts engaged by the said Board to re-classify the Civil Service of Canada.

By Mr. Papineau, for Mr. Archambault:—Order of the House for a return showing the names of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as they appeared in the books of the said company on the 9th of October, 1919, with the address of each shareholder, the number of shares possessed by each and the date upon which said shares were purchased.

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

Resolved by the

House of Commons

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America providing effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River System, which was signed at Washington on the second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

The Order being read for the consideration of the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, as follows:—

Page 1, line 12—After “navigable” insert “tidal.”

Mr. Sifton moved, That the said amendment be disagreed to, for the following reason:—

"That it prevents the application of the Bill to the Whole of the navigable Waters of Canada."

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint their Honours therewith.

The Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment;

And the question being put, That the said Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. MacKenzie moved in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with power to amend Section 3 by striking out all the words after the word "meat" in line 29 on page 1 thereof, to the end of the said Section.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 34, An Act to amend The Opium and Drug Act was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville),—That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Devlin, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 9.50 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 35.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election and Return of Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, for the Electoral District of Kingston.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 21, 1919.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1919, issued by His Excellency the Governor General and addressed to Henry Edward Pense, Esquire, 138 Nelson Street, Kingston, Ontario, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Kingston, in the Province of Ontario, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of William Folger Nickle, who hath resigned his seat;

The Honourable Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Minister of Finance, was duly elected as such representative on the Twentieth day of October, 1919, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my office.

JULES CASTONGUAY,
*Acting Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.*

To W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, Member for the Electoral District of Kingston, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to approve of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America, respecting the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River System.

(In the Committee).

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved by the

House of Commons:

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America providing effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River system, which was signed at Washington on the second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Rowell, it was resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House has passed the following resolution:—

“Resolved by the

House of Commons:

That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America providing effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the salmon fisheries of the Fraser River System, which was signed at Washington on the second day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.”

and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the said resolution by filling up the blank therein with words “Senate and”.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville):—That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, be now read the second time.

And the Debate continuing;

Mr. McKenzie moved in amendment thereto:—

“That the Bill be not read a second time, but that the House do come to the following resolution:—

“That the Bill proposes an uncertain but very large addition to the debt of the Dominion at a time when existing obligations, arising out of the War and from other causes, are so vastly in excess of all previous obligations as to give much cause for anxiety on the part of all who are concerned in the financial position of Canada and the maintenance of the public credit.

“That a measure of such wide-reaching character and large importance requires a study by the House and the people that cannot possibly be given in the closing days of the session.

“That the present session of Parliament was called for a special purpose which has already been accomplished.

“That on Wednesday, October 8, the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting as Leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, stated that the Government's expectation was that the session would close within the then current week.

“That under such circumstances the introduction by the Government of a measure of such great importance as the acquisition of the railway and property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is improvident and inexpedient.

“That for these reasons the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until a future session of this Parliament.”

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Richardson, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 36.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 22ND OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Calder, from the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee, in accordance with a resolution adopted at their morning session, on Tuesday, 21st of October, recommend that 3,000 extra copies in English, and 1,000 copies in French, of their final report, be printed for distribution, and that Rule 74 relating thereto be suspended.

Mr. Stéele, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendment, viz.:—

Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer," and

Bill No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Census of Industry, 1917. Part IV—Section 3, Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories, etc.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Calder, the Third Report of the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Ballantyne, it was Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend Section 477 of the Canada Shipping Act, chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, by adding a provision that ships registered in Canada, employed in voyages between any port or ports in the Province of British Columbia and the Port of San Francisco, or any port of the United States of America on the Pacific, north of San Francisco, shall be exempted from the payment of pilotage dues.

By leave of the House, Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now proceed to Public Bills and Orders; which was agreed to.

Order No. 10 being read as follows:—

“House in Committee on Bill No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings)”;

On motion of Mr. Sutherland, the said Order was discharged and the Bill referred to the *Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization*.

Sir George Foster then moved, That the House return to Orders of the Day; which was agreed to.

The Bill No. 31, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville):—That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, be now read the second time, and the proposed motion of Mr. McKenzie in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing;

THURSDAY, 23rd October, 1919.

And the Debate still continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Robb, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 12.05 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 37.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election and Return of the Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, for the Electoral District of Prince, P.E.I.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1919.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1919, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to F. J. E. Wright, Esquire, Sheriff, Summerside, Prince Edward Island, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Prince, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of Joseph Read, who hath departed this life;

The Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Gentleman, was duly elected as such representative on the Twentieth day of October, 1919, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my office.

JULES CASTONGUAY,
*Acting Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.*

To W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Member for the Electoral District of Prince, P.E.I., having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 4, An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville):—"That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, be now read the second time."

And the proposed motion of Mr. McKenzie in amendment thereto:

"That the Bill be not now read a second time, but that the House do come to the following resolution:—

"That the Bill proposes an uncertain but very large addition to the debt of the Dominion at a time when existing obligations, arising out of the War and from other causes, are so vastly in excess of all previous obligations as to give much cause for anxiety on the part of all who are concerned in the financial position of Canada and the maintenance of the public credit.

"That a measure of such wide-reaching character and large importance requires a study by the House and the people that cannot possibly be given in the closing days of the session.

"That the present session of Parliament was called for a special purpose which has already been accomplished.

"That on Wednesday, October 8, the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce, acting as Leader of the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, stated that the Government's expectation was that the session would close within the then current week.

"That under such circumstances the introduction by the Government of a measure of such great importance as the acquisition of the railway and property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is improvident and inexpedient.

"That for these reasons the further consideration of the Bill be deferred until a future session of this Parliament."

And the Debate continuing;

FRIDAY, 24th October, 1919.

And the question being put on the said amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messieurs.

Andrews,	Denis,	Johnston,	Murphy,
Archambault,	Desaulniers,	Kay,	Papineau,
Boivin,	Deslauriers,	King,	Pardee,
Bourassa,	Duff,	Lafortune,	Parent,
Boyer,	Ethier,	Lancôt,	Pelletier,
Brouillard,	Euler,	Lapointe (St. James),	Prevost,
Bureau,	Fafard,	McCoig,	Proulx,
Cahill,	Fielding,	McCrea,	Ross,
Cannon,	Fontaine,	McGibbon	Savard,
Cardin,	Fortier,	(Argenteuil),	Seguin,
Casgrain,	Gauthier,	McKenzie,	Tobin,
Copp,	Gauvreau,	McLean (Royal),	Truax,
d'Anjou,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Turgeon,
Déchène,	Gladu,	Mayrand,	Vien—61.
Delisle,	Hunt,	Michaud,	
Demers,	Jacobs,	Molloy,	

NAYS:

Messieurs.

Allan,	Clements,	Lalor,	Reid (Grenville),
Anderson,	Cockshutt,	Lang,	Reid (Mackenzie),
Argue,	Cowan,	Loggie,	Richardson,
Armstrong	Crothers,	Long,	Rowell,
(Lambton),	Crowe,	Mackie (Edmonton),	Sexsmith,
Arthurs,	Cruise,	MacNutt,	Shaw,
Ball,	Currie,	McGibbon	Sheard,
Best,	Davis,	(Muskoka),	Sifton,
Blake,	Edwards,	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Bolton,	Finley,	McQuarrie,	Smith,
Bowman,	Foster (York),	Manion,	Stevens,
Boyce,	Fraser,	Marshall,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Boys,	Fripp,	Martin,	Stewart (Lanark),
Brien,	Glass,	Merner,	Sutherland,
Buchanan,	Griesbach,	Morphy,	Thompson
Burnham,	Guthrie,	Munson,	(Weyburn),
Calder,	Halladay,	Myers,	Thompson
Campbell,	Harold,	Nesbitt,	(Hastings),
Casselman,	Harrison,	Nicholson (Queens,	Thompson (Yukon),
Charlton,	Hartt,	P.E.I.),	Tweedie,
Charters,	Hay,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Wallace,
Clark (Bruce),	Henders,	Paul,	Whidden,
Clark (Red Deer),	Hughes (Sir Sam),	Porter,	Wigmore,
Clarke (Wellington),	Keefer,	Redman,	Wilson
			(Saskatoon)—91.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to, on the above division reversed.

The said Bill was accordingly read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 12.17 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 38.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Henders, from the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee having had under consideration Bill No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings), beg leave to recommend the same to the House, without any amendment.

Mr. Guthrie, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Public Printing and Stationery Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 15, An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

The Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, was again considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 p.m.

(The Order for Private Bills was called under Rule 25.)

Mr. Sheard moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109); which was agreed to.

The following Bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed, viz.:—

Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer."

Bill No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."

On motion of Mr. Sheard, it was ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the following Bills were founded:—

Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer."

BILL No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott."

The Order for Private Bills having been disposed of;

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now return to Government Notices of Motions; which was agreed to.

Mr. Doherty then moved, That it be Resolved, by the House of Commons: That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, signed at St. Germain on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Doherty, it was resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honours that this House has passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved by the House of Commons: That it is expedient that Parliament do approve of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, signed at St. Germain on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, a copy of which has been laid before Parliament, and which was signed on behalf of His Majesty, acting for Canada, by the plenipotentiaries therein named, and that this House do approve of the same." and requesting that their Honours will unite with this House in the said resolution by filling up the blank therein with the words "Senate and".

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 21, An Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board.

Bill No. 28, An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine in Canada.

Also,—A Message informing this House, that they had passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm."

And also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of Frank Thimm; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

The Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Exchequer Court Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 31, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now proceed to Public Bills and Orders; which was agreed to.

Public Bills and Orders being called;

The Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 10.55 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 39.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Clark (Bruce), Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence, laid before the House,—Copy of Appendices to Report of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The following Bill, from the Senate, was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm."—*Mr. Nesbitt.*

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under subsection 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Ethier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Total cost of the classification of the Civil Service, as authorized by Parliament, and prepared under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, up to date.

2. Total cost of the stationery and printing of the first report made by the so-called experts appointed for that purpose; also the cost of the table of classification and salaries, forming the schedule of the said report already laid before the House by the Civil Service Commission, and which has been rejected and recognized unacceptable.

3. Total amount paid to the so-called experts to date, and the number of days that they worked to prepare the said classification of the Civil Service of Canada.

4. Their salary, by day and by hour.

5. How many clerks were employed by them, and what amount has been paid them to date.

6. Whether these so-called experts are of British origin or American.

7. If the latter, why this work has been given to American rather than British citizens.

By Mr. Ethier:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the so-called experts appointed to prepare the classification of the Civil Service, as authorized by Parliament.

2. Their occupation previous to their appointment for this work.
3. Their qualifications and experience for doing such work.
4. By whom they have been recommended for such appointment.
5. Whether the Canadian Government is aware that the American Government rejected the classification of their Civil Service made by the firm of Arthur Young & Company.
6. Whether the so-called experts for the classification of the Canadian Civil Service are members of the said firm of Arthur Young & Company.

By Mr. Duff:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. During the present year, whether a letter was written by the President of the Privy Council to the other members of the Government, advising them that the Privy Council, upon the recommendation of the Repatriation Committee, had approved of an agreement being entered into with The Pathescope Company to provide a Canadian Weekly News Film Service for the moving picture theatres of Canada, and that the supervision of this work would be under the Department of Public Information.
2. Terms of the agreement entered into with The Pathescope Company, and how much has been paid the company to date.
3. Whether any further amount beyond that paid to The Pathescope Company was expended by the Department of Public Information in connection with the moving picture business, and if so, how much.
4. Whether at the time the above letter was written by the President of the Privy Council, and the agreement made by him with The Pathescope Company, another Department of the Government was equipped with a moving picture outfit. If so, which Department, and what its moving picture outfit cost.
5. Why it was not authorized to handle the class of work for which the contract was given to The Pathescope Company.
6. When the contract with The Pathescope Company will expire.
7. Whether the Pathescope Company is located in Toronto. If so, who its officers and shareholders are.
8. Who represented the Pathescope Company in the negotiations with the President of the Privy Council, and by whom the agreement was drawn.

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

And the House continuing in Committee;

TUESDAY, 28th October, 1919.

And further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 35, An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act.

Also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate doth unite with the House of Commons in the Resolution adopted by this House approving of the Convention between His Majesty and the United States of America providing effective measures for the protection, preservation and propagation of the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River system, by filling up the blank therein with the words "Senate and".

Also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed the Bill No. 34, An Act to amend The Opium and Drug Act, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

Page 1, line 17.—After clause 1 insert the following as clause 2:—

"2. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council."

And also,—A Message informing this House that they had passed the Bill No. 25, An Act respecting Patents of Invention, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 4.—Leave out “last” and for “section” substitute “sections”.
2. Page 2, line 22.—For “his” substitute “any such”.
3. Page 2, line 23.—After “order” insert “by him heretofore or hereafter made”.

The House then adjourned at 1.15 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 40.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

And the House continuing in Committee;

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 p.m.

(The Order for Private Bills was called under Rule 25.)

The Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm," was read the second time, and referred to the *Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills*, (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petition on which the said Bill was founded).

The Order for Private Bills having been disposed of;

The House then resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 11.35 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 41.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Currie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented the First Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

The Committee recommend as follows:—

1. That the following Sessional documents be printed:—

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of all instructions sent to Post Office Inspectors relating to the appointment of Postmasters in the rural districts. (*For distribution to Senators and Members.*)

65. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Amount of money paid by the Government, or any Government Departments or Commissions appointed by the Government, in connection with the Canadian War Loans since the commencement of the war for the following years: 1914-15-16-17- and 18, respectively.

2. To whom it was distributed.

3. Names of all different persons, or firms, to whom these amounts were paid. (*For distribution to Senators and Members.*)

2. That the following Sessional documents be not printed:—

41f. Copy of certain correspondence between Sir Robert Borden after his arrival in England and the Canadian Ministry in regard to the representation of Canada at the Peace Conference.

Copy of memorandum circulated by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of the Dominion Prime Ministers, entitled: The Dominions as Parties to the various Peace Treaties.

Correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government in regard to the representation of Canada at the Peace Conference, and the steps that might be deemed necessary for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

41g. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1907, dated 12th September, 1919, ordering that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to approve, accept, confirm and ratify a Treaty of Peace (including a protocol annexed thereto), for and in respect of the Dominion of Canada, signed at Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen, between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany.

42. Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies acknowledging receipt of an Address to His Majesty the King from the House of Commons of Canada *re* conferring of titles of honour on British subjects resident in Canada.

43. Copies of Orders in Council, as follows:—

P.C. 1200, dated 11th June, 1919, approving clause 11-b of the Ontario Housing Act as part of the Ontario Housing Scheme.

P.C. 1721, dated 14th August, 1919, approving the General Housing Scheme of Nova Scotia.

P.C. 1725, dated 18th August, 1919, approving the application of the Government of Manitoba, to amend the Manitoba Housing Scheme approved June 11, 1919.

P.C. 1766, dated 23rd August, 1919, amendments to General Principles of Federal Government Housing Scheme respecting "Maximum Cost of Dwellings" and "Terms of Years for Repayment of Loans."

44. Minutes of Proceedings of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons.

46. Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulations, No. 56, dated 25th June, 1919.

47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. Orders in Council passed between January 20, 1919, and July 31, 1919, in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act—Migratory Birds Convention Act—Forest Reserves and Parks Act—Railway Belt Act—Dominion Lands Surveys Act—Railway Belt Water Act.

53. Copies of certain Orders in Council dealing with the policy of the Department as regards the Civil Re-Establishment of former members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and establishing certain regulations with respect thereto which have been passed since the last Session of Parliament, as follows:—

P.C. 814 of the 16th April, 1919, providing for the training of boys who enlisted under the military age of 18.

P.C. 1050, of the 19th May, 1919, limiting the period during which ex-members of the Forces may apply for the benefits of re-training.

P.C. 1845 of the 10th September, 1919, an amendment to P.C. 1040, which provides that all ex-members of the Forces, who desire to take advantage of the benefits of re-training administration by this Department, must submit their application for such training within three months from the date of their discharge from the C.E.F. or from hospital.

P.C. 1846 of the 10th September, 1919, giving authority to the Department to pay the allowances authorized by P.C. 387 to ex-members of the Forces who are provided with training under the provisions of P.C. 814.

P.C. 1342 of the 1st July, 1919, approving an agreement between the Department and the United States Bureau of Public Health Service for the hospital treatment in the United States of disabled ex-members of the Canadian Forces resident in that country.

54. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1919, for a return showing the names and home post office addresses and date of appointment of all employees of the Department of Railways and Canals engaged in the ferry boats or otherwise connected with the transfer service on the Straits of Canso; and also, a copy of all correspondence in the possession of the said Department, or in possession of the Civil Service Commission, relating to the appointment of the said employees.

55. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th April, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions and other papers, relating to the removal of the office of the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia, from New Westminster to Vancouver.

56. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence during the year 1918 between the Government or any member thereof and representatives of the Inside Civil Service relating to increased remuneration for Civil Servants.

57. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th May, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of actions taken against cold storage firms, companies or proprietors for contravention of the food laws, since 1914.
2. Complaints made against said companies or proprietors.
3. Names of the firms against whom action was taken.
4. What punishments, fines or reprimands were imposed on such firms or persons.
5. Details of the actions, warnings or punishments imposed on cold storage plants in Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers during these years.

58. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th March, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. What Members of the Government have had their speeches or addresses printed and published at public cost since 1st August, 1914.
2. Amount expended by the Government for the printing, publication and distribution of these speeches and addresses.

59. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a Return showing the number of persons employed in the entire Civil Service of Canada on the first day of October, 1911.

60. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th May, 1918, for a return giving a copy of all complaints, correspondence, letters, memorials, telegrams, etc., since the 1st day of September, 1917, passing between the Post Office Department, the Post Office Inspector for Nova Scotia, and any other person or persons relating to the Post Office at Lower L'Ardoise, Nova Scotia.

62. Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Trade and Commerce or any official of the Government and the Board of Grain Supervisors and Board of Grain Commissioners regarding the commandeering of wheat in 1916, and a copy of the Order in Council authorizing same.

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of a memorial submitted by Dr. McGill, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, to the Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, setting forth some reasons for the appointment of a Board of Grain Supervisors, which was later given effect by Order in Council.

64. Return to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, of the 19th March, 1919, for a copy of the Order in Council authorizing the Board of Grain Commissioners to investigate county and public terminal elevators, transportation, etc., of Canadian grain, and also a copy of all correspondence, letters and telegrams referring to same.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th June, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions or other papers or documents on file in the Department of Naval Service, dated since January 1, 1917, relating to the closing and sale of Lobster Hatcheries on the coast of the Maritime Provinces.

67. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th June, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Number of licenses to operate purse or drag seines on the Pacific Coast and adjacent waters, issued this year, to whom they were issued, and on what dates.
2. Whether any of the licensees are returned soldiers. If so, what their names are.
3. New licenses issued this year, to whom, and whether they were returned soldiers.
4. Names of the applicants, and the territory applied for in each case.
5. Names of the returned soldiers who were sole applicants for particular sections.
6. Whether their applications were refused in any or every case. If so, for what reason.

68. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st March, 1919, for a copy of all papers, records and other documents, in the case of His Majesty the King, Appellant, and Pierre Edouard Emile Belanger, Respondent, now pending in the Supreme Court of Canada.

69. Copy of Extracts from instructions to Dominion Police, Special Service Branch.

70. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," since last Session of Parliament, in accordance with the appropriation Act, No. 1, 1919.

71. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1919-20.

72. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1919, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy has been filled by promotion or by appointment, and the salary of any new appointee.

73. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, documents and all other papers exchanged between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Harbour Commission of Montreal, relating to the new by-law No. 92 increasing the wharfage rates.

74. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated September 5, 1919, showing:—

The quantity and value of wheat, butter, cheese, pork, cattle and food products generally exported to foreign countries since the 1st of January, 1919.

75. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd April, 1919, for a copy of (a) Circular, supposed of German inspiration, containing ten suggestions, surreptitiously distributed among the Canadian troops about the time of the battle of St. Julien, deprecating the Canadian rifle. (b) Reports by Colonel Primsmall, a British officer, showing comparative and competitive tests between the Canadian rifle and the British (improved) Lee-Enfield rifle, both using the defective ammunition and also good ammunition. (c) Any other reports or authentic data comparing the two rifles in regard to rapidity of fire, accuracy of fire, endurance, jamming, etc. (d) Reports showing various brands of ammunition supplied by the British to their own troops and to the Canadians, also marking which were defective, irregular in size and with cases too highly annealed or were otherwise unsafe or unfit for use. (e) Reports of evidence giving instances where splendid troops of the British Service armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle suffered disaster through jamming of the Lee-Enfield rifle owing to bad ammunition. (f) Reports showing that ammunition of every nation, both in the allied and enemy service, at times caused jamming through defects or dirt. (g) Reports of the withdrawal from service by order of the British authority of the defective brands of ammunition. (h) Evidence as to the finding among the Canadian troops armed with the Canadian rifle of thousands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition long after the order to withdraw the defective ammunition, and the absence of any defective ammunition in the Canadian battalions armed with the Lee-Enfield rifle. (i) Report by Colonel Embury, now Brigadier-General Embury, and officers of the 28th Canadian Battalion, of the finding of brands of the defective ammunition mixed with the good ammunition the morning that splendid battalion distinguished itself when a mine was blown up under them. (j) The reasons assigned by the, then, Minister of Militia on finding that many of the Canadian soldiers were honestly and innocently prejudiced against the Canadian rifle owing to enemy reports whispered against it, and his determination not to ask any man under such circumstances to carry a rifle in which he had not the fullest confidence. (k) Evidence showing the unauthorized action of certain parties in England in hardening parts of the bolt action of the Canadian rifle to extreme brittleness, thus ruining the rifle after these rifles had left Canada in perfect condition.

76. Return to an Order of the House of the 23rd June, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, findings and other papers connected with an application for a pension made by Charles Walker, a Guard in the Detention Camp at Amherst, N.S.

77. Copy of Order in Council P.C. 1485, dated 15th July, 1919, Regulations for a Cost of Living Bonus for employees in the Civil Service of Canada.

78. Report of the Civil Service Commission on the Classification of the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, September, 1919.

79. Memoranda of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada, issued at Winnipeg, Man., 15th November, 1917.

80. Memoranda of the Canadian Wheat Board issued at Winnipeg, Man., 1919-1920.

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th September, 1919, for a copy of all the reports made to the Government by Dr. R. J. McFall, Cost of Living Commissioner.

82. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Since the year 1910, what sums of money have been appropriated or voted by Parliament for improvements to harbour at Port Stanley.

2. In what years (if any) votes for such work were passed, and what the respective amounts were.

3. What amounts (if any) of such appropriations have been expended, and what has been the purpose and character of the works performed.

4. Since the year 1910 whether the Government, in view of repeated representations made to them by various deputations who have waited on them, to petitions of Boards of Trade, Municipalities and others, urging the need of definite, permanent harbour improvements to efficiently serve the requirements of transportation offered at Port Stanley, have instructed their engineers to examine and report as to the needs of the situation.

5. If so, what improvements have been recommended, and what the estimated cost thereof was.

6. Whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the serious inconvenience to international transportation at Port Stanley during the months of July and August, 1919, by the blocking of the channel, so that the Steamer *Roosevelt*, running from Cleveland, Ohio, suffered damage and was seriously inconvenienced in delivering her passengers and freight at the port.

7. What steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to correct the grievances and what action is contemplated to make the harbour safe to receive the traffic by steamboat and otherwise that seeks entrance and exit at this port.

83. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th September, 1919, for a copy of all letters, documents, reports and all other papers exchanged between the Post Office at Ottawa and the Post Office Inspector of St. John, N.B., relating to the location of the Ste. Anne de Kent Post Office, in the County of Kent, New Brunswick.

3. That in the event of there being no further meetings of the Committee, the Joint Chairmen be authorized to decide as to the printing or otherwise of any documents that may be submitted to either House, and generally to act until the end of the Session in all matters that come properly within the cognizance of the Committee.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th October, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Names of the so-called experts appointed to prepare the classification of the Civil Service, as authorized by Parliament.

2. Their occupation previous to their appointment for this work.

3. Their qualifications and experience for doing such work.
4. By whom they have been recommended for such appointment.
5. Whether the Canadian Government is aware that the American Government rejected the classification of their Civil Service made by the firm of Arthur Young & Company.
6. Whether the so-called experts for the classification of the Canadian Civil Service are members of the said firm of Arthur Young & Company.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th October, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. Total cost of the classification of the Civil Service, as authorized by Parliament, and prepared under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, up to date.
2. Total cost of the stationery and printing of the first report made by the so-called experts appointed for that purpose; also the cost of the table of classification and salaries, forming the schedule of the said report already laid before the House by the Civil Service Commission, and which has been rejected and recognized unacceptable.
3. Total amount paid to the so-called experts to date, and the number of days that they worked to prepare the said classification of the Civil Service of Canada.
4. Their salary, by day and by hour.
5. How many clerks were employed by them, and what amount has been paid them to date.
6. Whether these so-called experts are of British origin or American.
7. If the latter, why this work has been given to American rather than British citizens.

Mr. Calder, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill, No. 38, An Act to amend The Immigration Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

On motion of Sir George Foster, for Sir Robert Borden, the House resolved to go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

Whereas the French Government has denounced the Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and the Supplementary Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the twenty-third day of January, 1909, the notice of such denunciation running from the tenth day of September, 1918; and whereas the French Government proposes that the said Convention and Supplementary Convention should, notwithstanding such denunciation, continue in force subject to termination upon three months' notice on either side.

Be it therefore resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide that the Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and the Supplementary Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the twenty-third day of January, 1909, shall, as from the tenth day of September, 1919, be deemed to have continued in force, and shall continue to be binding, until the expiry of three months from the day on which either of the two parties shall have denounced them, and the provisions of *The French Convention Act, 1908*, chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1908, shall apply, extend and relate to the said Conventions as continued in force by the Act to be based upon this resolution.

The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and further progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, to which the concurrence of this House was desired:—

Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson."

Also,—A Message communicating to this House the evidence taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom was referred the petition of John Robert Stephenson Carson; praying for a Bill of Divorce, and the papers produced in evidence before them, with a request that the same be returned to the Senate.

The House then adjourned at 11.47 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 42.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read as follows:—

DEVONSHIRE.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have received with great pleasure the Address that you have voted in reply to my Speech at the Opening of Parliament and thank you for it sincerely.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA.

Mr. Richardson, for Mr. Steele, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Second Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

The following Bill, from the Senate, was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House, viz.:—

Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson."—*Mr. Hocken.*

On motion of Sir George Foster, it was resolved, That on and after Tuesday next, the fourth day of November, the House shall meet at eleven o'clock in the morning of each day except Sundays, and that in addition to the usual intermission at six o'clock, p.m., there shall also be an intermission every day from one to three o'clock, p.m., and that the order of business for Fridays shall be the order of business for Saturdays.

The Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate doth unite with the House of Commons in the Resolution adopted by this House approving of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Austria, signed at St. Germain on the tenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, by filling up the blank therein with the words "Senate and".

The House then adjourned at Six o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 43.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1919

PRAYERS.

Mr. Guthrie, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 9th October, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. The value of hides exported from Canada since the embargo recently placed on their export.
2. The value of leather exported since said embargo.
3. Whether such export, if any, takes place under license.
4. The number of applications, if any, for licenses, which have been refused.

The Order being read for the third reading of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway system;

Mr. Reid (Grenville) moved, That the said Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Fielding moved in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the House do come to the following resolution:

That the Grand Trunk Railway System, which the Government propose to acquire, comprises over eight thousand miles of railway line, owned, controlled, or leased and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its subsidiaries;

That the parent Grand Trunk Railway Company has numerous subsidiary companies and the System includes, besides the railway mileage herein mentioned, the ownership and management of hotels, steamship lines and other property;

That these railways and other property are partly in Canada, partly in the United States and partly in Great Britain;

That the obligations of these Companies in various forms run into vast sums, and the financial affairs of the several companies are interwoven by guarantees of securities;

That the parent Grand Trunk Company and its chief subsidiary the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are admittedly unable to fulfil their obligations to the Dominion;

That the information in possession of the House is insufficient to enable the House and the people to fully understand the complicated affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

That there has been no inquiry into the affairs of the Grand Trunk System since that which was conducted by the Drayton-Aeworth Commission in the spring of 1917,

which related to the Canadian railway situation generally, and incidentally discussed the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

That this said Drayton-Acworth Commission in their report say concerning the Grand Trunk Railway Company:

“Even if the Government were to relieve them entirely, as suggested by their President, of their unfortunate Grand Trunk Pacific venture—and, as we have already said, we cannot think that the request can be reasonably justified—it is evident that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is not and will not be for some time to come in a position enabling it to pay out any money at all in dividends. We regard the entire share capital as being intrinsically of but small value at the present time. On the basis of present value of maintainable income the fair compensation would be very small.”

That of the stock thus described by the Drayton-Acworth report as of small value the bill proposes to place a perpetual Government guarantee of interest at 4 per cent on about \$60,000,000, and to submit the valuation of about \$180,000,000 to arbitration;

That the House is of opinion that before taking further action towards the acquisition of the railways referred to the Government should appoint a Commission composed of persons of recognized ability and experience in railway management, railway finance and railway accounting to make a full inquiry into all the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its subsidiary companies, their assets and liabilities, the condition of the railway lines and their equipment, the physical value of the properties, the sums required to put them into efficient condition, their estimated earning powers, and generally into all matters in any way relating to the affairs of the companies herein referred to, and to make a full report thereon for the information of Parliament.

And a Debate arising thereon, and continuing;

At Six o'clock, p.m., by the unanimous consent of the House, Mr. Calder, from the Special Committee to whom were referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment Act, also the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the Resolution proposed by Mr. Fripp, on Monday, 29th September, relating to all persons who have served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, including British Reservists from Canada, etc., presented the Fourth and Final Report of the said Committee.

(For Report see Addendum to Journals of this day).

(For Minutes of Proceedings, Evidence, and certain Papers and Statements accompanying this Report, see Appendix to the Journals No. 1.)

Mr. Speaker then left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 p.m.

(The Order for Private Bills was called under Rule 25.)

Mr. Marshall moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109); which was agreed to.

The Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm,” was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: “An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson,” was read the second time, and referred to the *Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills*, (together with the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, on the petition on which the said Bill was founded).

The Order for Private Bills having been disposed of;

The House then resumed the Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville), for the third reading of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the proposed motion of Mr. Fielding in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Robb, adjourned.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 30, An Act to amend The Exchequer Court Act.

The House then adjourned at 10.50 o'clock, p.m., until Monday next, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

ADDENDUM

TO

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT

FOURTH AND FINAL REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BILL No. 10

An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil
Re-Establishment Act

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1919

Hon. J. A. CALDER, P.C., M.P., Chairman

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

Messieurs:

JAMES ARTHURS, M.P.
Hon. H. S. BELAND, P.C., M.P.
F. BOLTON, M.P.
J. W. BRIEN, M.P.
A. W. CHISHOLM, M.P.
HUGH CLARK, M.P.
R. C. COOPER, M.P.
A. B. COPP, M.P.
J. W. EDWARDS, M.P.
W. C. KENNEDY, M.P.

Messieurs:

N. LANG, M.P.
A. MCGREGOR, M.P.
H. H. McLEAN, M.P.
H. B. MORPHY, M.P.
E. W. NESBITT, M.P.
F. F. PARDEE, M.P.
C. G. POWER, M.P.
H. B. TREMAIN, M.P.
T. M. M. TWEEDIE, M.P.
W. H. WHITE, M.P.

V. CLOUTIER, Secretary.

OTTAWA

J. DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1919

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON BILL No. 10, AN
ACT TO AMEND THE DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL
RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, October 31, 1919.

The Special Committee to whom were referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment Act, also the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the Resolution proposed by Mr. Fripp, on Monday, 29th September, relating to all persons who have served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, including British Reservists from Canada, etc., beg to present the following as their

FOURTH AND FINAL REPORT.

PART I.

THE REFERENCE, ETC.

Your Committee pursuant to the Resolution passed by the House on the 18th September, 1919, appointing Messrs. Calder, Arthurs, Béland, Bolton, Brien, Chisholm, Clark (Bruce), Cooper, Copp, Edwards, Kennedy, Lang, McLean (Royal), Morphy, Nesbitt, Pardee, Power, Tremain, Tweedie and White (Victoria), a Special Committee for the consideration of Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, met on Friday, the 19th of September, 1919, for organization purposes, at which meeting the Honourable Mr. Calder was elected Chairman, and Mr. V. Cloutier, as Secretary of the Committee. Subsequently, the name of Mr. McGregor, by resolution of the House, was substituted for that of Mr. Tremain, who was unable to act on the Committee.

Your Committee at once proceeded to the consideration of their powers under the Resolution, which reads as follows:—

“OTTAWA, September 18, 1919.

“Resolved.—That Bill No 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 16th September, be referred to a Special Committee composed of Messrs. Calder, Arthurs, Béland, Bolton, Brien, Chisholm, Clark (Bruce), Cooper, Copp, Edwards, Kennedy, Lang, McLean (Royal), Nesbitt, Pardee, Power, Tremain, Tweedie and White (Victoria), for consideration thereof, and of all matters pertaining thereto, with power to call for persons, papers and records, to examine witnesses under oath, and to report from time to time, and that Rule 11, be suspended.”

Your Committee concluded that the Order of Reference enabled them to consider and investigate any matter having a bearing on the re-establishment in civil life of ex-members of the Forces, including the question of gratuities, housing, financial assistance, etc.

In addition to the consideration of Bill No. 10, your Committee gave attention to the Resolution of Mr. Fripp, M.P., referred to your Committee on the 29th September, 1919, and to the Resolution of Mr. H. M. Mowat, M.P., on the subject of housing, which Resolutions are quoted herewith:—

"Mr. Fripp moved, That in the opinion of this House, all persons who have served overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, including British Reservists from Canada, are entitled to be placed in as good circumstances financially as before enlistment by being (a) restored to their former positions by their employers; (b) appointed to all positions in the outside and inside branches of the Civil Service of Canada if possessed of the necessary qualifications without passing any academic examinations and in priority to all other applicants; and (c) given an annuity for a limited period sufficient to augment their present earning capacity reduced by disability arising from such service, to equal the amount earned at the time of enlistment. And further, that the necessary legislation to provide for the purposes of this resolution be passed at this session."

"Mr. H. M. Mowat (Parkdale) moved:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to assist repatriation and civil re-establishment by advancing moneys to provide houses; that these houses should be erected in model townsites or garden cities, one in each province; that land sufficient for market gardening should go with each house; that occupants should be encouraged to buy their holdings by payments extended over twenty years; and that the properties be so constructed that the owners can work at home with electrical power."

Your Committee also took into account the legislation of the last Session constituting the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and the various Orders in Council passed under the War Measures Act relating to re-establishment.

PART II.

SITTINGS. WITNESSES, ETC.

Your Committee held upwards of forty sessions, commencing on Friday, the 19th of September, and the total number of witnesses called was sixty-nine, of whom sixty-eight were sworn and gave evidence before the Committee. Your Committee submit herewith the names of the witnesses and the organizations which they represented:

The Great War Veterans' Association:

Edgar Bowker, Calgary.
J. V. Conroy, Toronto.
C. G. MacNeil, Ottawa.
Dr. W. D. Tait, Ottawa.
Geo. W. Waistell, Calgary.
Dr. C. E. Wilson, Toronto.
David Loughnan, Editor of the Veteran, Ottawa.

The Army and Navy Veterans:

E. Browne-Wilkinson, Winnipeg.

The Grand Army of Canada:

W. E. Collier, Montreal.
A. Jasienski, Montreal.
J. M. Marsh, Toronto.

The Imperial Veterans in Canada:

Major P. F. Scharschmidt, Vancouver, B.C.
Captain C. G. F. Wheeler, Winnipeg.

The United Veterans' League:

J. Harry Flynn, Toronto.

[Part II.]

The Imperial Reservists:

A. H. Peart, Hamilton.

The Air Service Association:

James Irving Greig, Vancouver, B.C.

The Dominion Naval League:

G. B. Jackson, Toronto.

A. C. Turner, Toronto.

The Soldiers' Wives League:

Mrs. Mary Rishworth, Ottawa.

The "Originals."

Colonel A. T. Hunter, Toronto.

Witnesses who represented Overseas Mechanics and Munition Workers, were Lt.-Col. R. C. Cooper, M.P., David Kirkwood, and Christopher Cropley, all of Vancouver.

Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance, gave evidence regarding the Financial situation of Canada.

Witnesses who represented other organizations—

University Students and Graduates:

Sir Robert Falconer, of Toronto University, who represented the Universities of Canada.

Dr. Edmund E. King, of Toronto, representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and was accompanied by Drs. Aikins, Emmerson, Griffin and Argue.

Vocational Students Associations:

Frank Turner, Ottawa, Vocational Student.

R. C. Pritchard, Ottawa, &c., (Grievance).

Industrial Establishments where returned soldiers are trained:

Wm. C. Ellis, Toronto, P. W. Ellis & Co.

Geo. M. Wilson, Motor Power Shops, G.T.R., Montreal.

R. W. Gifford, Toronto, Massey-Harris Co.

C. Kyle, Montreal, Angus Shops, C.P.R.

C. J. McDonald, Toronto, McDonald's Garage.

R. F. Reid, Toronto, Consolidated Optical Co.

F. J. Downs, Toronto, Toronto Carpet Co.

V. A. Smith, Toronto, Mable Todd Co.

J. N. Gaudion, Montreal, Chief Industrial Surveyor.

Housing and Model Villages:

Mr. H. M. Mowat, M.P.

President of the Trades and Labour Congress:

Mr. Tom Moore, Toronto.

Representing Land Settlement near cities to promote market gardening:

Mr. Noulan Cauchon, Ottawa.

In addition to the large number of witnesses heard before the Committee a vast volume of correspondence dealing with a wide range of subjects was received and was considered by your Committee.

Application was made on behalf of the G.W.V.A. that they be granted permission to be represented by Counsel. Your Committee being desirous of a thorough

[Part II.]

enquiry and that every opportunity be given ex-members of the Forces to present their views, accepted the nomination of the G.W.V.A. that Mr. C. G. MacNeil, their Dominion Secretary-Treasurer, be heard as Counsel and be given permission to put questions to witnesses.

In order to acquaint the members of the Committee with the activities of the various Government agencies dealing with re-establishment matters, the following representatives of Departments, Commissions and Boards were summoned before the Committee:—

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment:

F. G. Robinson, Deputy Minister.
 Major L. L. Anthes, Director, Information and Service Branch.
 N. F. Parkinson, Director of Vocational Training.
 Colonel E. G. Davis, Director of Medical Services.
 R. S. Kennedy, District Vocational Officer, Ottawa.
 Major G. L. Drew, Vocational Director for Ontario.
 G. G. Mills, Vocational Officer for Quebec.
 H. W. Steele, Instructor in Motor Mechanics, Montreal.
 John Wm. Bizley, Vocational Instructor, Orthopaedic Hospital, Toronto.
 T. A. Stevenson, Assistant Director, Information and Service Branch.
 H. Young, J. D. Anderson, S. T. J. Fryer, Vocational Officers, Toronto.

Soldier Settlement Board:

W. J. Black, Chairman.
 E. J. Ashton, Commissioner.
 S. Maber, Secretary.
 Captain G. M. Dix, Agricultural Branch.
 Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of Home Service Branch.

Finance Department:

T. C. Boville, Deputy Minister.
 R. W. Breadner, Commissioner of Taxation.

Labour Department:

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour.
 Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Employment Service.

Militia Department:

T. O. Cox, Assistant Director Pay Services.
 Major Brown, Records Branch.
 Captain Talbot, Officer i/c Returns.

Department of Immigration and Colonization:

F. C. Blair, Secretary.

Department of the Naval Service:

L. J. Beausoleil, Chief Accountant.

Canadian Patriotic Fund:

P. H. Morris, National Executive Secretary.

Board of Pension Commissioners:

Col. J. W. Margeson, Commissioner.

From the above mentioned officials details of the work of their organizations were secured and the representatives of ex-soldier organizations were given an opportunity to obtain such information as they desired.

PART III.

SUMMARY OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT WORK CARRIED ON BY THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS SHOWN BY THE EVIDENCE.

1. General Statement as to Problem Confronting Canada.

Canada's Army numbered about 595,441. Our total male population under 45 years of age at the outbreak of the war was but 3,700,000, so that it will be readily seen that our national economic life was rather seriously upset by the withdrawal of about 1 in every 6 of what might be estimated the effective male population. To meet the new situation many readjustments were made, and when faced with the problem of re-establishment of ex-members of the Canadian Forces, the conditions so created had again to be readjusted.

The growth of the munitions industry, the expansion of business, the building up of a large army of war workers, the scarcity of labour and of raw materials, the shifting of markets, the rise in prices, the rise in wages, government control of raw materials and exports, the inflation of currency and the increase in national debt were features of the changes that took place in our economic and industrial life during the war period.

Suddenly in November, 1918, Canada found herself face to face with the problem of re-adjusting its industrial life so as to serve the needs of peace, involving such re-arrangements that the citizen army might be quickly re-established in peaceful and productive pursuits.

The difficulties in this direction were enhanced by the far-reaching changes that had taken place during the absence of Canada's soldiers and sailors in war areas, and the fact that the readjustments of the industrial and social conditions in Canada must be effected while they were returning and seeking re-establishment.

Steps Taken to Meet the Problem of Re-establishment.

To meet these problems, the Government brought into being the Repatriation Committee of the Cabinet with which were associated three representatives of ex-members of the Forces, who were selected from a number of nominations submitted by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. The advice and assistance of representatives of other bodies were also sought. These included an Advisory Committee from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, a Women's Advisory Committee, and an Advisory Committee from the Union of Canadian Municipalities, together with various other individuals and representatives of organizations as required.

The Repatriation Committee, immediately it was organized, set itself to actively arrange for the co-ordination of the activities of the various Government Departments that were dealing with matters bearing on the welfare of ex-members of the Forces.

The Board of Pensions Commissioners for Canada and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Prior to the signing of the Armistice the Government had foreseen the problems that must be faced in connection with the re-absorption into civil life of the Canadian Forces and the assistance that should be provided to those disabled by war service. With this end in view the Government created the Military Hospitals Commission in June, 1915. As the war continued, a further step was taken by forming a permanent Ministry of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, looking to the increased responsibilities in this connection immediately succeeding the demobilization of the Forces.

[Part III.]

In September, 1916, the Government, for the proper administration of pensions for those disabled by war service, appointed a Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three Commissioners to administer the provisions of a Pensions Act.

Soldier Settlement Board.

In February, 1918, the Government created the Soldier Settlement Board, attached to the Department of the Interior as this Department has always administered Dominion Crown Lands.

War Service Gratuities to Ex-Members of the Forces.

On December 21, 1918, the Government, by Order in Council, provided a War Service Gratuity for all soldiers and sailors according to their class of service, who were discharged on or after November 11, 1918, and who had served with good conduct. Those discharged before November 11, 1918, received this gratuity only if they served in an actual theatre of war; otherwise they received the post discharge pay of rank on discharge, over a period of three months, which benefit had been effective since the commencement of the war with reference to members of the C.E.F. who had seen six months' service overseas. The purpose of the War Service Gratuity was to provide means to enable ex-members of the Forces on discharge to tide over the period between discharge and the finding of employment.

Free Government Employment Offices, Department of Labour.

Advantage was taken of the organization provided for the administration of the Dominion-Provincial Government free employment offices throughout Canada, under The Employment Offices Co-Ordination Act for the purpose of placing ex-members of the Forces in touch with opportunities for employment. This arrangement enabled the Government to make effective after the Armistice, a nation-wide system of employment offices, in each of which was placed a representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to particularly care for the needs and interests of ex-members of the Forces.

Return of Dependents—Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Through the Department of Immigration and Colonization, with its resident commissioner in London, England, the Government made provision after the Armistice to return to Canada the soldiers' dependents then overseas at public expense.

The Magnitude of the Work of Re-establishment.

As indicating the magnitude of the work that has been done by these various agencies of the Government, there follows a brief outline of the scope of the work carried on by each.

Your Committee sought, by carefully questioning witnesses, to ascertain whether all these branches of the Government were efficiently discharging the duties assigned to them.

2. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The duties of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment delegated to it by the Government with respect to ex-members of the Forces, fall roughly in the following activities:—

- (1) Medical Services, under the Director of Medical Services.
- (2) Personal Service to ex-members of the Forces, undergoing treatment. These Personal Services are under the Chief Inspector.

- (3) Vocational Training, under the Director of Vocational Training.
- (4) Placement of ex-members of the Forces in touch with opportunities for employment, under the Director of Information and Service.

Scope of Medical Services.

(a) Free medical treatment, including accomodation in hospital if necessary, is granted to all ex-members of the Forces suffering from Tuberculosis, Epilepsy, Paralysis, or other diseases likely to be of long duration or incurable and requiring institutional treatment, or on account of their being mentally deficient or insane.

(b) Free medical treatment, with hospital accommodation if necessary, is granted to any ex-member of the Forces who during his natural life may have a recurrence of illness caused by a disability due to or aggravated by service.

NOTE:—While undergoing medical treatment by the Department, patients in both of these classes, (a and b) are in receipt of pay and allowances from the Department which equal their pay or rank when in the army. Their dependents, if any, are paid by the Department an amount equal to, and in some cases slightly higher than the amount such dependents would have received from the Canadian Patriotic Fund, should the patient have been in a military hospital as a soldier. These allowances are fixed by Order in Council.

(c) Free Medical treatment and hospital accomodation if necessary, is granted to any ex-member of the Forces who may fall ill within one year after his discharge from the army. This class of patients and their dependents do not receive pay and allowances while undergoing treatment.

(d) The Medical care of men undergoing Vocational Training. If a trainee falls sick during his period of training, he is temporarily transferred from training strength to medical strength. He receives free medical treatment including hospital accomodation, and he and his dependents receive pay and allowances during period of treatment. His training course is automatically extended for a period equal to that of his illness or longer if the illness has left him in a condition rendering special extension necessary and desirable.

(e) The surgical application of artificial limbs, orthopaedic and surgical appliances, including such items as:—

- Surgical Splints,
- Spinal Supports,
- Trusses,
- Elastic Bandages,
- Glass Eyes,
- Mechanical Aids to Hearing,
- Spectacles,
- Special Orthopaedic Boots, etc.

Hospital Accommodation.

The Medical Services of the Department has at its disposal at the present time hospital accommodation amounting to 5,429 beds in 83 Hospitals, distributed as shown in the Proceedings of the Committee.

The policy of the Department covering the provision of Hospital accommodation was to obviate capital expenditure in this direction to the greatest extent consistent with the provision of necessary facilities.

At the commencement of the work, arrangements were made for the use of certain numbers of beds in general treatment hospitals operated by civic or other authorities. Where such accommodation was not sufficient, arrangements were made for the building of extensions to such existing hospitals.

Where such arrangements could not be made, premises were rented and adapted to meet as far as possible the needs of the Department.

It was considered inadvisable to establish a chain of general treatment hospitals for this Department which would duplicate those military hospitals established by the Department of Militia and Defence, as it was a foregone conclusion that when the war was over, such military hospitals would be available for the use of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and would provide all accommodation necessary.

Wherever there is accommodation available in military hospitals and the plan is feasible, ex-soldier patients on the strength of this Department may receive treatment. In towns and cities where there are no military hospitals or where no arrangement for a definite number of beds has been made, or when the patient is too ill to be moved, he is treated in a civic hospital near his home by special arrangements made to meet each case under a general understanding that has been reached with practically every civilian hospital in Canada. This arrangement is a medical advantage to the patient as well as economical to the Country as a whole. It obviates the necessity of furnishing transportation for long distances, and at the same time shortens the period during which the patient is away from his work. Exception is made in connection with orthopaedic and neurological cases. There are certain definite medical centres where the best physicians, specialists, and surgeons are available. In general, these patients are transferred to such centres.

Special Sanatorium Accommodation for Tuberculous Patients.

It was found that the Sanatorium accommodation for the treatment of those suffering from Tuberculosis was inadequate to meet even the needs of the civilian population. Active steps were therefore taken to arrange for the extension of existing Tuberculosis Sanatoria. This policy has resulted in the addition of 1,722 beds to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium accommodation that existed prior to the war. So long as the Department needs this accommodation, it is at its disposal, and will then revert to the authorities operating the Sanatoria, to the general benefit of the community.

Out-Patient Clinics.

In addition to this hospital and Sanatorium accommodation, out-patient clinics have been established in certain large centres where free out-patient treatment is given to those ex-members of the Forces who are well enough to carry on work but still require medical treatment in a minor degree.

Out-patient clinics operated by this Department. 19

These are located as follows:—

Quebec City,	Winnipeg,
Montreal,	Regina,
Halifax,	Saskatoon,
Kingston,	Calgary,
Ottawa,	Edmonton,
Toronto,	Vancouver,
Hamilton,	Victoria,
London,	Fredericton,
Windsor,	St. John, N.B.
Guelph,	

Total number of free out-patient treatments given in clinics

from May 1, 1919, to September 20, 1919. 95,352

Patients suffering from disabilities due to or aggravated by war service receive treatment and allowances at these out-patient clinics, should they suffer financial loss by the necessity of receiving such treatment—(See also Vocational Section, pages 13, 53.)

Medical Representatives in Cities, Towns, Villages, etc.

To provide medical or surgical treatment at or near their homes to ex-members of the Forces, the Department has appointed 232 Medical Representatives in cities, towns, and villages throughout Canada.

These Medical Representatives give emergent treatment to ex-members of the Forces under the provisions of Orders in Council governing medical treatment by the Department, and communicate details to the nearest, Unit Medical Director of the Department.

Medical Representatives receive no salaries but are paid only for services rendered as per scale of fees based on the Workmen's Compensation Act of the Province of Ontario.

This arrangement is at once economical of public funds and of special advantage to ex-members of the Forces who may fall ill unexpectedly in centres where there is no clinic or hospital of the Department.

Statistics as to patients treated by Medical Services per week.

As indicating the activities of this Branch, the following figures are quoted from evidence submitted to your Committee:—

Medical Services—per week.

(Averaged from April 1, 1919, to September 20, 1919.)

(1) General treatment.	4,496
(2) Insane.	714
(3) Tuberculous.	1,763
(4) Incurable.	85
(5) Medical treatment of vocational students, or 2.5% of those undergoing training.	314
(6) Number free out-patients treatment given in clinics.	4,102
(7) Number given services with respect to fitting, repairs or adjustments to artificial limbs, ortho- paedic and surgical appliances.	1,944
Total services rendered per week.	13,418

Supply of Artificial Limbs, Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances.

All artificial limbs, orthopaedic and surgical appliances required by ex-members of the Forces on account of war disabilities are issued free to them by the Department. The surgical application of these is under the direct supervision of a Director of Medical Services.

All artificial limbs, and many of the orthopaedic and surgical appliances so furnished are manufactured in the Department's own factory at Toronto and in orthopaedic fitting depots throughout the Country, which are under the jurisdiction of the Director of Orthopaedic and Surgical Appliances Branch, to whose staff is attached a consultant orthopaedic surgeon, who represents the Director of Medical Services with a view to co-ordinating the design, manufacture, and practice in the various fitting depots to meet the surgical necessities of cases that present themselves for treatment.

In order that those requiring renewals of, or repairs to, artificial limbs, orthopaedic and surgical appliances which have been issued to them free by the Department, may be given service without travelling long distances with consequent interruption of

work and wages. Thirteen orthopaedic fitting depots have been established at the following centres throughout Canada:—

Halifax,	Winnipeg,
Fredericton,	Regina,
Montreal,	Calgary,
Ottawa,	Edmonton,
Kingston,	Vancouver,
Toronto,	Victoria.
Hamilton,	

Such equipment and personnel are located at those Branch Fitting Depots that in most cases ex-members of the Forces may not only have the artificial limbs and appliances that have been issued to them re-adjusted or repaired but, if necessary, replaced entirely.

On the recommendation of District Medical Directors, those requiring service from these Branch fitting depots, are transported from their homes to the fitting depots at Government expense and are in receipt of allowances to cover hotel expenses, and receive pay while absent from home.

Statistics as to number of Artificial Limbs, etc., furnished.

Free issues of Artificial Limbs and Appliances up to August 31, 1919:—

Artificial legs.. . . .	2,719	
Artificial arms.. . . .	1,332	
Total artificial limbs furnished.. . . .		4,051
New sockets for artificial legs due to shrinkage of stumps.. . . .	1,226	
New arm parts furnished.. . . .	756	
Peg legs furnished.. . . .	798	
Special orthopaedic boots made and delivered.. . . .	4,149	
Minor orthopaedic and surgical appliances, including spectacles, eye-glasses, elastic bandages, surgical splints, etc..	10,731	
Major repairs to artificial limbs, etc..	5,094	
Total minor orthopaedic appliances, major repairs and sundries.. . . .	22,754	
Total.. . . .		26,805

Scope of Personal Services to ex-members of the Forces undergoing radical Treatment.

Personal services to those undergoing medical treatment consist of:—

- (a) Keeping of records and documentation.
- (b) Administration of pay and allowances for patients and their dependents.
- (c) Care of insane outside of medical attention.
- (d) Chaplain services.
- (e) Furnishing of clothing to ex-members of the Forces on the strength of the Department for treatment or training on a re-payment basis.
- (f) Discipline of patients in Hospitals and Sanatoria.
- (g) Control of transportation issued to ex-members of the forces on the strength of the Department.
- (h) Operation of Canteens.
- (i) Arrangements in connection with funerals of all deceased patients and all matters pertaining to same, including the notifying of the next of kin and disposition of the effects of deceased patients.

In connection with the issue of clothing to ex-members of the Forces on the strength of the Department for treatment and training, it is pointed out that when a man is discharged from the Army he is granted an allowance of \$35.00 by the Militia Department for the purchase of civilian clothing. In order that this sum and any pay and allowances patients may receive from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment while undergoing treatment or training, may go as far as possible in this connection, the Department purchases large quantities of clothing at wholesale prices and sells it to ex-members of the Forces at actual cost.

Scope of Vocational Training—Benefits.

Under authority of Orders in Council the Department has been empowered to pay allowances to those ex-members of the Forces who are taking training, and their dependents as follows:—

(a) To any former member of the Forces suffering from a disability due to War service such as prevents him from returning to his pre-war occupation.

(b) To such ex-members of the Forces as enlisted under the military age of eighteen, and who on account of war service suffered a severe interruption to their training.

In addition to these specific classes of ex-members of the Forces who receive training with pay and allowances, the Vocational Branch of the Department carries on Ward Occupational work and Curative Training in the Hospitals of both the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, under the direction of the physicians and surgeons in charge of these Hospitals.

Methods of re-training.

In connection with the re-training of those so disabled by War service that they cannot carry on their pre-war occupations, provision was made in July, 1917, for the placement of those undergoing training in various industries to complete training under actual working conditions, after being given such preliminary instructions, as was necessary in the classes and shops operated by the Department.

The preliminary instruction given in the schools and shops operated by the Department is of an intensive character, specialized with respect to the mental and physical abilities of the trainee, the knowledge he possesses by virtue of his pre-war occupation, and the nature of the particular industry in which he is to complete his training under actual working conditions.

The average age of those with war disabilities undergoing training is 29.6 or approximately thirty years.

Obviously the methods adapted to training juveniles in technical pursuits could not be successfully applied to men of mature years, who are in most cases already possessed of considerable knowledge and skill. Further, the main aim of by far the largest percentage of those undergoing industrial re-training is to become self-supporting and independent of Government aid as quickly as possible.

The training scheme of the Department is therefore designed to this end. Such knowledge and skill as trainees may have from pre-war experience are turned to good account by the specialized intensive methods used.

The training of those enlisted in the Army under the age of eighteen years is conducted along somewhat different lines from that outlined for the disabled. Many of those who enlisted under eighteen had no pre-war practical experience that could be turned to account. Their training is, therefore, largely a continuance in schools, universities and colleges of their pre-war training that was interrupted when they joined the Forces.

Those who were in industrial pursuits prior to enlistment are assisted by the Department in continuing their training.

Relations with organized labour and employers regarding Vocational Training.

In connection with the placing of men for training in industrial establishments, full measure of co-operation has been forthcoming both from organized labour and employers. The Department attained this largely by making careful industrial surveys of 1,209 different industries throughout Canada. These surveys placed in the hands of the various Vocational Officers information as to the nature of operations carried on in the particular industry under survey and the disability from which a man might suffer and still be successfully employed on a competitive basis with undisabled men in the various processes peculiar to the industry under survey.

The industrial surveyors of the Department were also given an opportunity by this means of securing the goodwill and practical co-operation in the Department's plan from the executive staffs, shop superintendents, foremen, and representatives of the workers in the various industrial establishments surveyed, so that when the Department's trainee entered on his course in any particular establishment that had been surveyed, he was sure of receiving sympathetic assistance from all with whom he came in contact.

On July 31, 1919, 4,021 trainees out of a total of 10,082 undergoing industrial re-training were receiving their training in 2,695 industrial establishments.

This represents 39.88 per cent of the total number undergoing industrial re-training.

In addition to this, 1,136 or 11.27 per cent of the total were being trained in institutions such as commercial houses, colleges, etc., etc., not operated by the Department and, therefore, not involving capital expenditure for premises and equipment for this training.

The balance of trainees, being 48.85 per cent of the total undergoing training as at July 31, 1919, were receiving training in schools and technical shops, directly under the control of the Department.

Evidence as to the relations existing between the Department and organized labour was secured from Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and from Mr. T. A. Stevenson, Advisor to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Your Committee also secured evidence from witnesses representing those carrying on industrial commercial enterprises, who were co-operating with the Department as regards training ex-members of the Forces in their establishments. They also gave evidence as to their experience bearing on the adequacy of the training methods of the Department, as they had employed a number of ex-members of the Forces who had been re-trained by the Vocational branch of the Department. These witnesses included Mr. W. G. Ellis, General Manager P. W. Ellis and Co., Manufacturing Jewellers, Toronto; Mr. Geo. M. Wilson, Superintendent Motive Power Shops, Grand Trunk Railway system, Montreal; Mr. R. W. Gifford, Superintendent of Toronto Works, The Massey-Harris Co., Toronto; Mr. C. Kyle, Superintendent of Apprentices, Angus Shops, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal; Mr. C. J. McDonald, Proprietor McDonald's Garage, Toronto; Mr. R. F. Reid, General Manager the Consolidated Optical Company, Limited, Toronto; Mr. P. J. Downs, Assistant to the General Superintendent, Toronto Carpet Company, Ltd., Toronto. (*See List of Witnesses and Index.*)

Facilities provided for training outside of industrial establishments.

Advantage has been taken by the Department of existing equipment in Universities and Technical Schools throughout Canada for the purpose of providing facilities for the preliminary shop-courses. By this means, capital expenditure was reduced and adequate facilities were made immediately available when most needed. With the

close of hostilities however, many of the Universities and Technical Schools have been forced to ask the Department to vacate the premises placed at its disposal, and as the Department has undergone training a larger number of men than ever before, it has been and will be necessary to rent and to some extent equip other premises suitable for this work. However, by reason of the policy of placing men for final training in industries under actual working conditions, this expenditure will be only a fraction of what would otherwise have been necessary had this policy not been inaugurated.

Statistics regarding number of Men Vocationally trained, etc.

For the period ending September 20, 1919, the following figures indicate the scope of this occupational and re-training work:—

	(a) Disabled.	(b) Enlisted under 18.	Total.
Courses commenced.. . . .	19,561	2,392	21,953
Courses completed	6,433	12	6,445
Courses extended.. . . .	3,609	2	3,611
Courses changed.. . . .	2,162	81	2,243

The number of those who have commenced training courses has increased very rapidly in recent months.

Recapitulation of Vocational Training Activities.

Total courses commenced	21,953
Those taking curative training in ward-occupations or curative work-shops, approximately.. . . .	32,000

Grand total of those who have received training benefits from commencement of work to Sept. 20, 1919	53,953
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Results of Vocational Training Branch.

Evidence was submitted by officials of the Department as to results as follows:

The following percentage figures give the results as to those who have been re-trained in an occupation allied to their pre-war occupation because they were unable to follow the latter on account of disabilities due to service:

Employed as trained	67·94%
Employed otherwise	22·26%
Total percentage who have taken their places as civilian wage-earning citizens	90·20%
Sick	3·23%
Deceased	·32%
Unemployed	3·74%
	100·00%

Care has been exercised ever since the commencement of the work of Vocational training to prevent the overcrowding of any particular occupation or trade. On July 31, 1919, training was being given in 271 occupations.

With respect to the distribution of graduates amongst the various trades, figures as at June 30, 1919, show that 4,671 graduates were distributed amongst 268 occupations.

Evidence and Witnesses.

Your Committee secured evidence from ex-members of the Forces who were, or had been, actually undergoing vocational re-training with the Department, and considered many representations in connection with this subject, brought forward by those

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representing various returned soldier organizations, including the Great War Veterans' Association, The Imperial Veterans in Canada, The Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, etc., etc., as well as communications received from various sources.

No effort was spared by your Committee to bring out all evidence bearing on vocational training, which it considers a most important phase of re-establishment work. Great latitude was given to witnesses in connection with this particular question and a very definite effort was made by your Committee to secure such information in this connection that its findings in this respect might be based on considered judgment of all facts herein that were ascertainable.

Respecting the activities of the Vocational Branch of this Department, your Committee not only considered the communications and representations above mentioned, and caused to appear before them the witnesses that have been specifically mentioned herein, but also summoned a number of officials of the Vocational Branch of the Department who were actually in touch with the daily routine of the work, coming into personal contact daily with ex-members of the Forces under their charge. These included Mr. R. S. Kennedy, District Vocational Officer, Ottawa; Major G. L. Drew, Vocational Officer for the Province of Ontario; Mr. S. T. J. Fryer, Assistant Vocational Officer for the Province of Ontario; Mr. H. Young, Chief Interviewer, Vocational Branch, Toronto; Mr. J. D. Anderson, Assistant to the Head of the Aftercare Department, Vocational Branch, Toronto; Capt. G. G. Mills, Vocational Officer for the Province of Quebec; Mr. J. H. Gaudion, Chief Industrial Surveyor, Vocational Branch, Montreal; Mr. H. W. Steele, Chief Instructor in Motor Mechanics, Vocational Branch, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Bizley, Chief Vocational Officer at the Dominion Orthopaedic Hospital, Toronto. (*See List of Witnesses and Index.*)

Information and Service Branch.

Placement of ex-members of the forces in touch with opportunities for employment is in charge of the Information and Service Branch of the Department, which was organized and operates in conjunction with the 94 Free Government Employment Bureaus established throughout Canada.

In each of those offices there is a representative of the Information and Service Branch, who in every case is a returned soldier. He takes advantage of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Organization for securing employment for ex-members of the Forces and furnishes information on all matters of interest to them, or directs them as to where such information may be obtained.

Statistics re Activities Information and Service Branch, and Results.

FIGURES UP TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1919.

Total number of ex-members of the Forces who have applied	-
to the Information and Service Branch for placement in	
touch with opportunities for employment.. . . .	76,045
Total number of men placed.. . . .	69,030
(Or 90.6 per cent of applications received).	

Financial.

The financial statements show that the administrative expenses of the Department are at present 10.2 per cent of the total expenditures, and that 46.6 per cent of the total expenditures of the Department consists of payment of cash allowances direct to ex-members of the forces and to their dependents. The balance of the expenditures is accounted for by cost of buildings, equipment, supplies, clothing, artificial limbs, etc. (*See Appendices.*)

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General.

Your Committee was careful to inquire into the nature of the services rendered to ex-members of the forces by the Department, and by examination of returned soldiers and others outside the Department, as well as its officials, established that a special effort was being made to deal with each case individually, with a view to bringing to bear on the personal problem of each individual, specialized and particular personal consideration. This was especially evident with reference to neurological problem cases, and problems difficult to dispose of, due to the mental attitude or other considerations affecting those ex-members of the forces seeking benefits from the Department. Special attention is directed to the evidence of Mr. Edgar Bowker, who was one of the official representatives of the Great War Veterans' Association, and also employed by the Information and Service Branch of the Department at Calgary. (*See list of Witnesses and Index.*)

3. Pensions.*Existing provisions under which pensions are paid.*

Provision, under the Pensions Act, is made for the payment of pensions to ex-members of the forces who may be suffering from a disability due to service, or the aggravation, due to service, of a pre-existing disability, according to the nature of such disability or aggravation; also, on account of widows and orphans and other dependents of soldiers who died while in the service.

Pension is paid to disabled men for so long as the disability may exist, except that while on the strength of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment for vocational training, or during a period of protracted medical treatment by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment the payment of pension is suspended, owing to the fact that such ex-member of the forces is receiving pay and allowances from the Department.

No pension is paid when, in the opinion of a medical neurological expert a pensioner, or an applicant for pension, has a disability which is purely functional or hysterical, and such member is immediately referred to a neurological centre for treatment, and in cases in which the functional or hysterical disability disappears as the result of treatment, the Board of Pension Commissioners may, in its discretion, award a gratuity in final payment, not exceeding \$500; in which case no pension is paid. When, as the result of treatment the functional or hysterical disability has not disappeared, a pension is awarded in accordance with the extent of the disability, provided the applicant or pensioner has not unreasonably refused to accept or continue treatment.

Re Pensions of Disabled.

Arrangements are being worked out whereby the pensions of disabled ex-members of the Imperial Forces, who were resident in Canada or the United States at the outbreak of the war, the pensions of the children and other dependents of such men, and the pensions of the widows of deceased ex-members of the forces so resident, will be augmented to the Canadian scale of pension, at the expense of the Imperial Government, provided that such men, their dependents or widows, are still resident in Canada or the United States of America.

Work Accomplished by the Board of Pension Commissioners under the Pensions Act up to 31st July, 1919.

Statements submitted to the Committee show that on 31st July, 1919, there was a total of 73,929 persons who were receiving benefits under the provisions of *The Pensions Act*. This total is composed of 17,135 dependents, and 53,794 disability

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cases. Out of the number of dependents there are 10,751 widows, and under the names of such widows are classed pensions to their children amounting to 17,043; the number of these children is not included in the total number of dependents.

There are 7,524 pensioners in Great Britain who receive their money at the standard rate of exchange of \$4.86 to the pound.

Since the formation of the Commission, to July 31, 1919, the total expenditure had reached the sum of \$34,036,498.71, of which 8½ per cent represented expenditure for administration.

4. Soldier Settlement Board.

Existing Provisions under which Assistance is Rendered.

The Soldier Settlement Act provides for the granting of loans to ex-members of the forces, for the purpose of assisting them and enabling them to settle on the land, as follows:—

(1) To qualified settlers purchasing land from the Soldier Settlement Board, financial assistance may be rendered up to a maximum of \$7,500.

(2) To qualified settlers on Dominion free land, financial assistance may be rendered up to a maximum of \$3,000.

(3) To qualified settlers who already own agricultural land, financial assistance may be rendered up to a maximum of \$5,000.

(4) A free grant of 160 acres of land to any soldier, in addition to the 160 acres of the homestead grant which any returned soldier may secure as a civilian. All homestead Dominion lands within fifteen miles of existing railways have been reserved for soldier settlement.

All loans made under these provisions bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and except in the case of loans on live stock and equipment, will run for twenty-five (25) years.

In the case of loans for live stock and equipment being a maximum of \$2,000, repayments are made in four equal annual payments commencing not later than three years from date of advance. No interest charges are made on such loans for stock and equipment during the first two years.

The Soldier Settlement Board is authorized to provide agricultural training for any ex-member of the forces who may be inexperienced in farming; such ex-member is entitled to receive pay and allowances up to a maximum of \$55 per month for the subsistence of himself and dependents during such agricultural training.

Application of Existing Provisions by Soldier Settlement Board.

The title of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament is, "An Act to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land," and in carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Soldier Settlement Board has two main objects in view:—

(1) To assist returned soldiers in re-establishing themselves in civil life by settling upon the land.

(2) By such assistance to the returned soldiers to develop the agricultural resources of the Dominion and to increase agricultural production.

In addition to the financial assistance which may be rendered, the Board has assisted the returned soldier in re-establishing himself in various ways, namely:—

Agricultural Training.

Agricultural training is provided for those inexperienced in farming, either by placing them with a specially qualified farmer for a period of one year or at a training centre for a portion of that period and later with a farmer. All men in training at a training farm receive free board and allowance for dependents as before-mentioned. Married men receive the same consideration while in training with a farmer.

Live Stock and Equipment at Reduced Prices.

The Board has made arrangements with manufacturers of implements, harness, etc., dealers in live stock, and with lumber dealers, for special prices to soldier settlers.

Agricultural Supervision.

The Board has a staff of agricultural supervisors whose duties are to personally visit and promote the success of soldier settlers by means of their advice and assistance.

Home Branch.—The Board has established a Home Branch, consisting of women, whose principal object is to keep in touch with soldier settlers' wives and dependents, rendering them every assistance and encouragement, and whose aim it is to visit every home once or twice a year.

Compulsory Purchase.—As is provided in the Act, the Board has authority for the compulsory purchase of suitable agricultural lands that are being withheld from cultivation.

Possibilities of the Canadian Settlement Scheme as regards Imperials.

Imperial troops are interested in the Canadian settlement scheme, and the Board is now giving serious consideration to the question of their colonization when the interests of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been dealt with.

The Board are opening offices overseas, and every applicant will be passed upon and approved before taking passage.

Work accomplished by the Soldier Settlement Board under the Settlement Act, up to August 30, 1919.

Statements submitted to the Committee show that on August 30, 1919, there has been a total of 10,293 applications approved by the Board who were receiving benefit under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act, and loans approved to same date amounted to \$30,906,130, and cost of administration to August 31, 1919, amounted to \$976, 278.94.

5. Militia and Naval Departments.*Existing Provisions under which Ex-members of the Forces receive the benefits of the War Service Gratuity.*

Under certain Orders in Council, War Service Gratuities based on length of service and pay of rank at the date of discharge, are paid to all ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, according to the following schedule, in which is given the length and nature of service, and the number of days' pay to which each class is entitled as War Service Gratuity.

	Days.
1. (a) In the Canadian Naval Service for three years, six months of which service were in a sea-going ship.. . . .	183
(b) In the Canadian Naval Service for two years and under three years, six months of which service were in a sea-going ship.. . . .	153
(c) In the Canadian Naval Service for one year and under two years, six months of which service were in a sea-going ship.. . . .	122
(d) In the Canadian Naval Service for less than one year, six months of which service were in a sea-going ship.. . . .	92
2. (a) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve (Overseas Division) in a ship of the Royal Navy for three years.. . . .	183

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	Days.
(b) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve (Overseas Division) in a ship of the Royal Navy for two years and under three years.	153
(c) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve (Overseas Division) in a ship of the Royal Navy for one year and under two years.	122
(d) In the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve (Overseas Division) in a ship of the Royal Navy for less than one year.	92
2. (a) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force for three years, any part of which service was overseas.	183
(b) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force for two years and under three years, any part of which service was overseas.	153
(c) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force for one year and under two years, any part of which service was overseas.	122
(d) In the Canadian Expeditionary Force for less than one year, and part of which service was overseas.	92
4. In any Canadian naval or land force for three years or over.	92
5. In any Canadian naval or land force for two years and under three years.	61
6. In any Canadian naval or land force for one year and under two years.	31

The maximum gratuity payable is equivalent to six months' pay of rank at time of discharge, provided that where the pay of rank at the date of discharge, including separation allowance of a married ex-member of the forces, is less than \$100 per month, a flat rate of \$100 is paid for each monthly payment of gratuity to which such ex-member is entitled; similarly, in cases where the rate of pay and allowances at the date of discharge of a single ex-member of the forces is less than \$70 per month, a flat rate of \$70 is paid for each month's gratuity to which such member of the forces is entitled.

The only provision which has been made as to the method of payment of this gratuity is that it shall be paid in alternate intervals of 30 and 31 days, the first payment being made upon the date of discharge. The amount of gratuities expended to date is \$112,000,000.

6. Department of Labour.

Existing Provisions whereby Employment is procured for Returned Soldiers.

The Department of Labour, in co-operation with the several Provincial Governments, or independently a chain of employment offices throughout Canada, as previously referred to.

Work Accomplished by the Government Labour Offices.

There are ninety of these offices established throughout Canada, as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.	1.
Nova Scotia.	6
New Brunswick.	6
Quebec.	7
Ontario.	35
Manitoba.	8
Saskatchewan.	9
Alberta.	7
British Columbia.	11

In addition, there are four offices operated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in conjunction with the Department of Labour for specialized
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service to ex-members of the forces seeking professional or technical positions or employment as executives in commercial organizations. These are located at Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

In addition there are four interprovincial clearing houses, namely, in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Moncton, whose work it is to take care of surplus labour, by transferring men to points where there is a shortage of labour. This is done under a system of reduced railway fares.

Statements submitted to the committee show that for the period from March 1 to September 6, 1919, employment had been secured through labour employment offices for 152,886 men. Out of this number there were 65,240 returned soldiers. The cost to date of providing employment opportunities has been \$132,291.78. The evidence shows that at the present time some 30,000 returned men in Canada are unemployed.

7. Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Provisions under which the Repatriation of Soldiers' Dependents is carried on.

Existing regulations provide for the repatriation, at public expense, of soldiers' dependents. This term is held to include the wife and children under eighteen years of age of Canadian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who served with the Canadian Military or Naval forces. The regulations provide:—

(1) That the assistance granted shall consist of third-class accommodation on ship with corresponding rail transportation in the United Kingdom or Europe and in Canada.

The regulations do not make any distinction as to class of travel between officers and men.

(2) That repatriation at public expense shall be granted to those who sail from the United Kingdom on or after the 11th of November, 1918, but that expenditure shall not be incurred in the case of any dependents who sailed from Canada on or after the date of the armistice.

Application of Existing Provisions by Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Evidence before the committee showed that no distinction had been made between ranks, but that arrangements had been made with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Limited, whereby any dependent wishing better accommodation, by paying the difference between third- and second-class, would not be charged more than £8.

Owing to the general congestion, however, it was not always possible, at the last moment, to obtain second cabin passage.

Amount of work accomplished in the Repatriation of Soldiers' Dependents.

From November 10, 1918, up to September 19, 1919, there have been brought to Canada, under the existing provisions, 34,426 soldiers' dependents. Prior to the Armistice, that is from July, 1917, to November 10, 1918, 17,112 dependents returned to Canada at their own expense, and it is estimated that there are about 5,000 still to be brought to Canada.

PART IV.

POST WAR WORK OF THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

1. General Provisions for Administration under the Act.

Under the powers conferred upon it by various Acts of Parliament up to May 31, 1919, the Canadian Patriotic Fund had been able to assist the families and dependents

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of soldiers and sailors provided the latter were upon "active service" either combatant or otherwise.

In many cases it was found that the families of men who had served with the Allied Forces but who had received their discharge therefrom were for one reason or another suffering hardship from the withdrawal of the Fund's assistance, or might be faced with conditions that would mean privation or suffering unless relief could be given by the Fund or some other organization.

The National Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund on May 30, 1919, decided to petition Parliament to enact such amending legislation as would permit the Fund "to receive, collect, administer and distribute the Fund hereinbefore mentioned, for the assistance in case of need, of the wives, children and dependents, resident in Canada, of officers and men who during the war that began in August 1914, may be or may have been engaged on active service with the naval, military or air Forces of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies." An Act to this effect was passed on July 1, 1919.

Principles of Administration as Enunciated by the Executive.

Certain principles of administration have been enunciated by the Executive Committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund with respect to the administration thereof; an outline of these principles is as follows:—

(1) Self-help is to be encouraged to the fullest extent possible, otherwise there is grave danger of creating a class that will always tend to relax personal effort and lean on public benevolence.

(2) The regular Canadian death, or total disability pension, must be deemed sufficient to meet all ordinary expenses of daily life.

(3) Grants from the Canadian Patriotic Fund may not exceed the pension scale from time to time in force, nor may any family receive more than \$100 per month.

(4) Unemployment of the ex-soldier does not of itself constitute a claim for assistance to his family provided he is in a fit condition to work.

(5) Voluntary idleness, or lack of employment due to intemperance or improper conduct, either of the ex-soldier or other adult member of the family while continuing to live with the family, shall debar the family from receiving assistance.

(6) Able bodied childless wives should be regarded as entirely self supporting and only eligible for assistance in the event of an unusual emergency.

(7) No ex-soldier's wife shall have any claim unless marriage occurred prior to the ex-soldier's discharge.

(8) Debts incurred by a family during the man's military service are not a reason for post-discharge assistance.

(9) So long as the applicant has liquid resources, or resources easily convertible into money, such as stocks, bonds, etc., and until such resources are exhausted no claim can be admitted. If the applicant has a house it is not suggested that she should be required to sell same but the net rental value should be deducted from any allowance otherwise payable.

(10) As a general principle no assistance should be given unless the man saw military service outside of Canada.

(11) For the present, and until more definite knowledge as to the extent of the possible demands is obtainable it is not contemplated that the dependents who came to Canada after January 1st, 1920, will be eligible for assistance.

(12) Allowances may be made from the date of application only.

(13) Payments or loans should be made to the dependent wife or mother, and not to the ex-soldier, except where he is the only fit and proper guardian of young children.

(14) Whenever an applicant appears to have a claim upon the Government the local committee should do everything possible to secure consideration of that claim. The Head Office will always assist, in every way possible, to secure settlement

Character of Assistance Given.

The assistance given by the Patriotic Fund may be either regular monthly assistance or of a temporary or emergency nature. Regular monthly assistance may be given in case of:—

(1) Chronic or extended illness of the breadwinner including insanity, not eligible for pension and not due to post-discharge intemperance or improper conduct, rendering him wholly or partially incapable of supporting his family.

(a) If wholly incapable the monthly income required as set down is:—

Man and wife.	\$ 75.00 per month
1st child under 16 (girl 17)	12.00 "
2nd child under 16 (girl 17)	10.00 "
Maximum payable.	100.00 "

If the wife can leave her household duties for a portion of the day without detriment to her children, and aid by her earnings in the support of the home, the above figures should be reduced by her approximate potential earning capacity.

(b) Partially incapable. If partially incapable the approximate amount the man can earn is deducted from the income mentioned in (a).

(2) Chronic or extended illness on the part of a mother or of a child or other dependent involving expenditure for medical treatment beyond the capacity of the ex-soldier to provide.

It is not intended that assistance should be given to meet expenses caused by ordinary minor illnesses. Cases of tuberculosis, epilepsy, etc., or those in which operations are necessary, are eligible for consideration.

(3) Death of the ex-soldier prior to January 31st, 1921, after discharge, from causes not directly attributable to his war service, and therefore non-pensionable: The maximum amounts granted to dependents in this case are as set out below,—

Wife.	\$ 48.00 per month.
1st child under 16 (girl 17)	15.00 "
2nd child under 16 (girl 17)	10.00 "
3rd child under 16 (girl 17)	8.00 "
Maximum payable.	100.00 "

Deductions are made for potential earnings as in (1).

(4) Deserted wives and deserted children where the soldier has been discharged and has disappeared.

(a) Wives and children, allowance same as (3).

(b) Motherless children. Where no other provision for their care exists, payments may be made on their behalf up to pension rates for orphan children.

(5) Widowed mothers and aged parents left without support by the soldier son who was formerly their sole or substantial support, except where there are other children capable of assuming the responsibility.

Allowances according to degree of dependency and potential earning ability may be paid up to a maximum of \$48 per month for one; and \$75 per month for two.

(6) A widowed mother, whose son, upon whom she was substantially or entirely dependent, has married and died during military service, the Government pension being paid to his widow.

Where the widowed mother makes her residence with her pensioned daughter-in-law, she would be eligible for an allowance from the fund of \$15 per month.

If such an arrangement is not feasible and the widowed mother is not living with relatives able to support her, she may be paid an allowance up to a maximum of \$48 per month.

(7) The unmarried wife with children, recognized during the war by the Government or Patriotic Fund, but abandoned by the soldier within three months after discharge. (Allowances as in 3.)

(8) Disabled Allied soldiers with families, where the allowances provided by the Allied Government are insufficient for the support of their families, and the soldier is incapacitated for work to at least 50 per cent. There may be paid to the family the difference between the Allied and the Canadian pension for the degree of disability from which the soldier is suffering.

Cases in which Temporary or Emergency Assistance may be given.

Temporary or emergency assistance is provided by the Fund—

(1) Where Government monies destined for the maintenance of dependents are unduly delayed or have gone astray in transmission.

The assistance provided is in the form of a loan up to a maximum of 75 per cent of the amount due.

(2) In cases where the family is in need owing to illness or accident to the ex-soldier, rendering him temporarily incapable of providing for his dependents.

Assistance given in this case is in the form of a grant or loan according to the discretion of the local Committee.

(3) In case of death in the family entailing expense for medical treatment, funeral expenses, etc.

Where satisfactory evidence is given that such expenses cannot be met out of the ordinary revenue or insurance without undue hardship, a grant or loan up to a maximum of \$100 may be made.

(4) Where the soldier is undergoing re-examination for increased pension, or is waiting re-examination for eligibility for pension and is meanwhile unable to work.

A loan or grant may be made to his dependents provided the soldier is not still receiving War Service Gratuity.

(5) When the soldier is applying for treatment or training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, and assurance is given by the department that the man in all probability will be admitted.

A loan or grant may be made to his dependents pending final decision by the department, provided the soldier is not receiving war service gratuity.

(6) Imperial soldiers taking vocational training or medical treatment under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

There may be paid to the dependents of such men an allowance that will bring the income of such families up to the income received by families of Canadian soldiers under the care of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

(7) Exceptional cases having regard to the future welfare of the family; transportation may be arranged.

(8) All cases not covered by the foregoing regulations may be made the subject of a special examination and provision.

Other Assistance provided and contemplated.

(1) In the case of a married man who is anxious to purchase a house his war service gratuity may be commuted, no interest being charged on the loan.

(2) At times, through independent associations, charity has been dispensed other than the regular allowances from the funds.

(3) Assistance in general applies to ex-service men who have dependents, and to dependents alone.

(4) The question of taking care of unemployment has been under consideration of the executive of the fund. It is felt that if this question were taken up the organization would have to be strengthened by the employment of paid assistance. It is, however, further stated that there is little probability of the Canadian Patriotic Fund being able to take up this matter of assistance for unemployed.

2. War Work.

Funds available.

During the war period the people of Canada voluntarily contributed for war relief work through the Canadian Patriotic Fund the sum of approximately \$40,000,000. This is exclusive of funds raised in the province of Manitoba for similar work where the operations are carried on through other organizations than the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

In addition to this the various Provincial Governments of Canada added a sum of approximately \$8,000,000.

Of the total amount of \$48,000,000 therefore, subscribed by the people of Canada either directly or through the Provincial Governments, the sum of \$40,400,000 was expended in war relief work prior to the armistice, leaving in hand approximately \$7,600,000, most of which is available for post-discharge relief, by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Nature of Organization and Cost of Administration.

The organization built up by the Canadian Patriotic Fund is to a large extent composed of voluntary workers. In large cities such as Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto a proportion of the staff is paid.

The administration cost of the organization for post-war work is approximately \$20,000 per month. In meeting this cost to date the funds subscribed by the people have not been used, the whole administrative cost being borne by the bank interest on subscriptions, special arrangements having been made with the banks for payment of interest at 4 per cent on all such funds.

PART V.

SUGGESTIONS PRESENTED DURING THE COURSE OF THE ENQUIRY AS TO IMPROVEMENTS AND EXPANSIONS OF THE WORK NOW CARRIED ON.

Throughout the course of the examination of witnesses, during the enquiry by your Committee, into all matters relating to Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, many suggestions were submitted, as to improvements and the extension of work now carried on. For the purpose of intelligently laying before Parliament the nature and scope of the suggestions received, it has been deemed advisable to enumerate them under the headings of the various Departments. The various suggestions are therefore set out in the manner following:—

Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

(1) That the existing practice of issuing clothing on a repayment basis to ex-members of the Forces undergoing medical treatment and vocational training, under this Department at a cost lower than the prevailing retail prices be amplified to provide the issue of clothing at public expense to those undergoing medical treatment for a long period.

(2) That pension be not deducted from the pay and allowances granted to ex-members of the Forces undergoing treatment with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

(3) That the same rate of pay and allowances, irrespective of rank, be granted by this Department to those undergoing medical treatment.

(4) That the length of course now granted be increased and that District Vocational Officers have final decision as to length of course.

(5) That the delay in making a decision as to an applicant's eligibility for training be reduced and that a man be granted allowances between the time of application for a course and the date of approval of his course.

(6) That special provision be made by the Government for those functionally, neurologically and mentally sub-normal men who cannot be completely taken care of under existing Government regulations.

(7) That the rate of pay and allowances to vocational students be increased.

(8) That pension should be paid in addition to pay and allowances, by this Department during the course of a man's training.

(9) That provision be made for Government pay and allowances for disabled men who complete their vocational courses, between the date of completion of a course and the finding of employment.

(10) That the Department in making provision for the retraining of disabled men should endeavour as far as may be found practicable, to place men in industries, under an agreement with employers as to wages, on an ascending scale, the Department to pay the difference between the wages received and the pay and allowance now granted, the object being to lengthen the period of training, without additional cost to the Department.

(11) That in the employment of Ward Occupational Aides, by the Vocational Branch of this Department, preference be given to female dependents of soldiers.

(12) That the period during which After-care Officers of this Department should keep in personal contact with disabled men who have been retrained, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of their training, the conditions of their employment, their relationship with their employers, and their general success in re-establishing themselves, should be extended.

(13) That employment for disabled men who have been retrained by the Vocational Branch, be handled by the Information and Service Branch in co-operation with the Federal Provincial Employment Offices, instead of by the Vocational Branch.

(14) A written petition from the Invalided Soldiers' Welfare League at the Military Hospital, Frank, Alberta, applying particularly to the case of ex-soldiers with tubercular disabilities, with suggestions as set forth therein.

Board of Pension Commissioners.

(15) That the classification of disabilities under the Pension Act Regulations is not sufficiently liberal.

(16) That provision be made whereby pensions which are small in amount may be commuted.

(17) That the pensions paid to widows with one or more children should be increased.

(18) That dual pensions be paid in all cases where claimants establish their rights on a common source of dependency.

(19) That the scale of pensions provided for childless widows be increased under certain circumstances.

Soldier Settlement Board.

(20) That loans on a somewhat similar basis as those now made by the Soldier Settlement Board to ex-members of the Forces desirous of settling on the land, be granted to soldier-farmers who also engage in lumbering, mining, fishing or other activities.

(21) That the present policy of the Board as to loans on account of small holdings near cities, towns, villages and elsewhere for market gardening, etc., be more generously administered.

(22) That the cash payment of 10 per cent purchase price required from applicants under the Soldier Settlement Act be eliminated.

(23) That the qualification requirements of the Soldier Settlement Board are too severe.

(24) That farm loans be granted severally to the maximum amount of the existing provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act to ex-members of the Forces who are working as partners, and man and wife.

(25) That the Government should approve of a combined irrigation and small holding scheme submitted by Mr. Noulan Cauchon, providing for the agricultural development of certain areas in Ontario and Quebec for the benefit of ex-members of the Forces.

Militia and Naval Department (Gratuities, etc.).

(26) That the Canadian gratuity should be paid to those Canadians who served in any of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces, including the Royal Air Force, Mechanical Transport, the Royal Naval Motor Boat Patrol, and other units, whether such service was after direct enlistment in such Forces, transfer from the Canadian Expeditionary Force Units to such Forces, or as reservists in such Forces.

(27) That members of the Naval Service who have served overseas in either the Imperial or Canadian Naval Service, or who have served in any sea going ship in the Canadian Naval Service outside of the three mile territorial limit shall be awarded the class "A" badge, with "Naval" or other suitable word in place of C.E.F.

(28) That those Canadians who served in the Naval Forces of His Majesty and who on return to Canada received in payment of gratuity or other pay, cheques payable in "sterling" funds, should have same cashed in Canada at par, and thus be accorded the same privileges as already provided for those who served in the land Forces of His Majesty.

(29) That the clothing allowance granted is too small, should be increased and made retroactive.

Department of Labour.

(30) That employment offices under the direct control of the Federal Government be established throughout Canada.

(31) That all private employment offices be abolished.

Department of Immigration and Colonization.

(32) That the sums paid for transportation by dependents of soldiers returning to Canada after the date of issuance of circular letter requesting such return, be refunded.

(33) That the amount paid for transportation by dependents of soldiers returning to Canada prior to the date of the Armistice, be refunded.

General.

(34) That ex-members of the Forces now employed on a temporary basis be made members of the permanent Civil Service of Canada.

(35) That trainees under the Vocational Branch of the Department S.C.R. who are disabled by war service that they cannot resume their pre-war occupation should be absorbed to as great an extent as possible into Government Service.

(36) That the Department S.C.R. select and appoint its staff without reference to the Civil Service Act and amendments thereto.

(37) That mechanics and other special workmen who went overseas should receive the same treatment and consideration as ex-members of the C.E.F. in so far as gratuities, soldier settlement and other post-war benefits are concerned.

PART VI.

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED DURING COURSE OF INQUIRY AS TO NEW FORM OF WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

General Financial Assistance for certain Purposes.

(1) That financial assistance in the form of loans, grants or pay and allowances should be provided by Parliament for the following classes of ex-members of the Forces:—

(a) Those who desire to take vocational, commercial or industrial training regardless of age or disability or in the alternative all those who desire to take such training who enlisted at the age of 21 or under;

(b) Those whose university, professional or technical education was interrupted by enlistment regardless of age or in the alternative all in this class who enlisted at the age of 21 or under—including students in arts, science, engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, pharmacy, dentistry, etc., as well as matriculation students;

(d) Those medical practitioners who graduated shortly before enlistment and who desire to take a post-graduate or brush-up course to fit them for their important work;

(d) Those desirous of establishing themselves in one-man businesses such as blacksmiths, fishermen, grocerymen, druggists, architects, etc., regardless of age or disability;

(e) Those in need of tools or equipment to enable them to carry on their trade or calling, and regardless of age or disability.

(f) Those who are in need of assistance to take care of existing liabilities, such as debts contracted during the war, mortgages, etc., regardless of age or disability.

(g) Those who wish to establish homes for themselves including part of cost of house and furnishings, and regardless of age and disability.

(h) Generally those in need of assistance for other purposes similar to those above mentioned.

NOTE.—To all these suggestions was added a proviso to the effect that in the case of every application for assistance, actual need should be taken into consideration as well as the fitness or qualifications of the applicant for such assistance.

Life Insurance.

(2) Evidence was submitted to the effect that ex-members of the Forces who suffered from disabilities due to war service, were in some cases refused as insurable risks by life insurance companies, and in other cases were called upon to pay exorbitant rates for life insurance on account of their disabilities, and it was suggested that the Government should make it possible for such ex-members of the Forces to secure life insurance at reasonable rates.

Universities and other Students.

(3) Dr. W. D. Tait suggested that men whose college courses had been interrupted, and boys who had just left high-school and had passed their matriculation examinations, should be given an opportunity to complete their training free of cost to themselves, and that, an adequate allowance should be made by the Government for this purpose. He also suggested that this continuation of education at Government expense should include those in agriculture and industry.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, appeared at the request of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada. He stated that he represented a Committee chosen by the universities of Canada, of which Committee he is Chairman. The Committee in question consists of the Acting President of Alberta University and representatives of St. Francois Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., Laval University and McGill University.

He submitted a memorandum previously presented to the Prime Minister covering the problem of making suitable provision to enable university students who enlisted to complete their course. This memorandum indicates the provisions for education already made effective in Great Britain and Australia.

The proposal, generally speaking, is somewhat similar to that submitted by Dr. W. D. Tait, but stress was laid by this witness on the fact that the governing factor in granting assistance to students should be demonstrated by applicants that they actually need the assistance sought.

The witness estimated that the number of undergraduates who enlisted from universities was approximately nine thousand, and that in all probability four thousand five hundred would seek assistance of this nature and that the cost to the country of making effective a reasonable scheme of financial assistance in this respect would amount to \$3,750,000 as grants, and \$3,750,000 as loans, total \$7,500,000.

Attention is also directed to the proposal of Dr. Bruce H. Taylor, President of Queen's University.

He suggests that the Government should share in the expense of the Summer Schools carried on by the universities for the special benefit of ex-members of the Forces who had previously been university students and desire to continue their courses of training, or who desire to prepare themselves for matriculation into universities.

Dr. Bruce H. Taylor's statement shows that Queen's University has already expended \$15,000, which covered services to one hundred students in this respect.

Medical Practitioners.

(4) Dr. Edmund E. King, of Toronto, a member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, accompanied by Dr. Emmerson, President; Dr. Aikins, Registrar, Dr. Argue and Dr. Griffin, suggested that physicians and surgeons who served overseas and who had been in practice less than one year, or who had just graduated or were undergraduates at the time of enlistment, should, in case of financial need, be assisted in taking a post-graduate course of six months' duration; and that for this purpose the Government should make a grant of \$500 to each person in these classes, together with all hospital and university fees necessary, and further that post-graduate courses should be provided at well-recognized schools and hospitals that meet with the approval of the Government.

Dr. King estimated that the number of doctors and undergraduates who would avail themselves of his plan in *Ontario only* would be one thousand, but later in his evidence reduced this figure to five hundred.

Education of Orphans.

(5) The suggestion was made by Dr. W. D. Tait, Messrs. Tom Moore and C. G. MacNeil that financial assistance be granted for High School Education for orphans and for children of widows.

Universal Education.

(6) Dr. W. D. Tait also suggested that the Government should provide without expense to ex-members of the Forces such vocational training and education as they might desire, regardless of any disability or anything of that nature, provided the ex-member of the Forces seeking this benefit had the necessary qualifications and is physically fit to carry on the training. He pointed out that his proposal would be differentiated as between ex-members of the Forces who saw service in combatant war areas, and those who did not.

Housing.

(7) Suggestions were received to the effect that the Federal Government should make provisions for loans for housing schemes, for ex-members of the Forces in addition to the provisions that have already been made.

PART VII.**GENERAL SCHEMES FOR RE-ESTABLISHMENT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION.****Scheme Submitted by Mr. John Harry Flynn.**

Mr. Flynn's proposals were submitted orally to the committee.

He stated that he was president of the United Veterans League which is a league purporting to unite the soldiers and sailors, Imperial reservists and those who have seen service at any front, whether in Canada, England, France, Mesopotamia, or any other theatre in which British operations were carried on during the recent war.

He also stated that he was one of the delegates of a league or organization by name of the Veterans' Council, which embodied the Army and Navy Veterans of Toronto, the Grand Army of Canada, His Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans' Association, the Naval Veterans' Association and the United Veterans' League, and as Dominion president of the United Veterans' League he stated that he represented from Toronto alone, between 15,000 and 20,000 veterans, who, at a meeting, asked that he represent them before your committee in Ottawa.

Details of Proposals.

The details of the proposals for bonus submitted by Mr. Flynn are as follows:

That a cash grant be made to each and every man who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces depending alone on the theatre in which he served, the amount paid in each case to be as follows: For those who served in France, \$2,000; in England, \$1,500; in Canada, \$1,000; which amounts should be paid to ex-members of the forces having served in the above theatres of war or to dependents of ex-members of the forces where such ex-members have been killed or have died on service.

That no provision be made with respect to length of service.

That no provision be made with respect to rank.

That no Government control be instituted with respect to the spending of such bonus.

That service in Siberia be regarded as service in England.

That the payment of such bonus make no change in the present scheme of pensions which is to continue for soldiers and widows and orphans, and

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That medical treatment for all disabled continue irrespective of bonus.

If the bonus were paid however, Mr. Flynn suggested that the activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment with respect to vocational training be discontinued, and that the provisions under the Soldier Settlement Act be abolished.

Mr. Flynn's Estimated Cost of Gratuity Provision.

Mr. Flynn stated that he had no reliable figures to present with respect to the cost of the proposals he submitted, but that he had estimated the cost approximately to be between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000.

Illustrations as to how the Plan would work out.

Mr. Flynn was questioned as to the granting of gratuity under his scheme to a man who had been in the army only one week.

To those who enrolled under the Military Service Act and were given leave of absence to work on farms.

To those who enlisted in Canada and went to England where they were held only a short time in the army and were returned for medical reasons and discharged.

To all of these questions Mr. Flynn answered that the gratuity should be given to these cases in order to satisfy all.

It was brought out that under this scheme a man who had been held in Canada for three or four years would receive \$1,000, while the man who was taken over to England and whose service all told was not more than eight or nine months, would receive \$1,500.

Mr. Flynn agreed to this but stated that the man who remained in Canada is not as a rule in much better condition than the man who went to England.

Suggestions as to raising Revenue to meet the Cost.

The following suggestions as to the raising of revenue to meet the cost of this scheme of gratuities was submitted by Mr. Flynn.

That a tax be placed on the developed and undeveloped resources of the country.

That a tax be placed on nickel mines.

That Dominion lotteries be instituted.

That all incomes above \$10,000 be taxed.

That theatres be opened on Sundays, and a federal tax of from 2 per cent to 4 per cent placed on the sale of tickets.

That the Federal Government take over the sale of intoxicating liquors.

That notes be issued by the Government having 25 per cent gold reserve behind such issue.

That the sale of intoxicating liquors be taxed.

That long-term bonds be issued to the men.

That taxes be placed on profiteers and on capital, and that a Federal Land Tax be instituted.

Re-establishment Plan submitted by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.

The re-establishment plan advocated by the Dominion Command of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, was submitted in writing to your Committee, by Mr. George William Waistell, one of a committee appointed by the Executive of the Great War Veterans Association, and under authority of the resolutions adopted by the recent Convention of the Dominion Association. An outline of the plan so submitted, follows:

Proposals and Estimate of Cost.

The written proposals, together with the Great War Veterans' Association's estimate of cost, as submitted to the Committee, are printed in full in the Appendix of this report. (See page 63.)

Analysis of the Proposals.

1. The Re-establishment Plan submitted by the Great War Veterans' Association is one of financial assistance.
2. The Plan consists of a grant of money based upon,
 - (a) Place of service.
 - (b) Year of commencing such service.
 - (c) Combatant or non-combatant service.
 - (d) A minimum service in Canada, of six months.
3. Every man entitled to cash assistance under the scheme shall receive in cash the full amount of assistance, if under \$500. If entitled to over \$500 he shall receive \$500 in cash, the balance being held to his credit, to be applied to some re-establishment scheme as for example:
 1. Home purchase (residence or a release of mortgage).
 2. Home purchase (furnishings or outstanding debts thereon).
 3. Land purchase (farming, independent of Soldiers' Settlement Board).
 4. Land purchase (reduction of indebtedness under Soldiers' Settlement Board).
 5. Stock and implement purchase.
 6. Business purchase (entering business alone).
 7. Business purchase (partnership).
 8. Unemployment or life insurance or annuities.
 9. Retraining and educational.
 10. Endowment Fund for wife, children or parents.
 11. Bonds or interest-bearing investments (such as Victory Bonds).
 12. Any feature other than above which demonstrates true re-establishment, which an applicant may select, subject to the approval of the Federal Board. If money only is applied for, proof will be required by the Board that same is to be expended in Canada, for the specific purpose of re-establishment.
4. Under No. 11 of the forms of re-establishment designated above, the matter of Bond provision was outlined by Mr. Waistell as follows:

"That in case where an applicant who might be qualified to receive the grant but who did not desire to convert it immediately to the purpose for which he ultimately intended it, where for instance he desired to go into business, but no suitable opportunity existed at the moment, he should be allowed to have his grant in the form of Government Bonds, so that interest on these Bonds could accumulate to his credit. The Bonds thus supplied would bear interest at 5½ per cent per annum, and be free from taxation. In case of transfer, however, they would become taxable. The proceeds from such Bonds to be used for re-establishment."

Estimate of Cost.

The estimate of cost as submitted by the Great War Veterans' Association placed the actual gross cost, including administration cost of \$7,800,000, at \$297,800,000. This is based on the estimate that 17,000 men served in Canada and would be eligible for the grant; that 115,650 men served in England, and that 235,000 men served in France.

Monthly Payment Alternative.

In order to take care of the discrepancies in the payment of gratuities, due to the fact that a man who arrived in France a few days after the first of any year, would

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receive \$200 less than the man who had arrived a few days before the first of any year, it was proposed by Mr. Waistell that the plan be worked out on a monthly basis. Thus for service in Canada, a man who enlisted in August, 1914, would receive \$500; in September, \$480; in October, \$460; in November, \$440, and in December, 1914, \$420, and so on, the same system to be applied throughout the scale. The same plan would be carried out with respect to the date of landing for service in England and the date of arrival for service in France. It was estimated by Mr. Waistell that by adopting this proposal the total estimated cost would be reduced by approximately ten per cent and that it would further provide a more just plan than the basis of yearly calculation.

Re-establishment Plan Submitted by Mr. J. W. Margeson.

During the course of Mr. Margeson's presentation to your Committee of the following re-establishment plan it was emphasized that the plan submitted was entirely prepared by Mr. Margeson himself unofficially, apart from any connection he might have with Government departments.

Proposals and Estimate of Cost.

The basis of the proposals made by Mr. Margeson is that a cash grant be given to those who are in need of same and who served during the war, 1914-1918.

The cash grant proposed is as follows:—

To those who served in France to be paid a gratuity of 70 cents per day, from the date of enlistment to date of discharge.

To those who served in England only for the total length of service, to be paid a gratuity of 40 cents per day, from the date of enlistment to date of discharge.

Those who saw service in Canada only from the date of enlistment to date of discharge to receive a gratuity at the rate of 20 cents per day.

The estimate of cost of this plan as submitted by Mr. Margeson including cash and credit if every man took the amount that was allotted to him on the above basis, would be an outside estimate, \$200,000,000. Assuming that 20 per cent of the returned men did not take this assistance, the cost would be \$160,000,000, of which it would be necessary to raise immediately in cash, \$85,000,000, the balance being credited to the men to be applied on one or other of the Government re-establishment schemes.

The basis for this estimate is as follows:—

352,000 soldiers saw service in France.

52,000 being killed.

300,000 with an average of 800 days' service, the cost for this service in gratuity being \$168,000,000.

60,000 saw an average length of service of 800 days in England, the cost for gratuity for these men being \$19,000,000.

172,000 men saw service in Canada over an average length of 400 days, the cost of gratuity in this case being \$13,000,000.

Analysis of Proposals.

Mr. Margeson's plan on re-establishment consists of:—

1. A cash grant to be paid to ex-members of the Forces for re-establishment purposes.

2. The grant to be based upon:—

(a) Place of service.

(b) Length of service.

3. That no man under this scheme shall receive in all, including the old gratuity and the new grant, more than \$1,500, to apply to all ranks.

4. No man to receive in cash more than \$500 but shall have the opportunity of receiving in cash up to \$500 if he so desires, provided he is entitled to this amount.

[Part VII.]

Any balance due to him over \$500 shall be kept by the Government as a credit to be used in case he wishes to avail himself of one of the Government methods of re-establishment, such as small holdings, housing scheme, land settlement, or any other method of re-establishment which may be adopted by the Government.

5. That the unpaid balance draw interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum.

6. That no man should be forced to take the gratuity unless he so desired.

7. That in making deduction for gratuity already received every man be considered as having received same as a single man.

8. That the gratuity be paid to ex-members of the Forces only and not to dependents of deceased soldiers.

The following is a general illustration of Mr. Margeson's plan: A man who had served for 1,095 days, part of which time was in France, would be entitled to a gratuity of \$766.50 provided this amount in addition to the gratuity already received did not exceed \$1,500.

Of this \$766.50 he would, if he so desired, receive \$500 in cash leaving \$266.50 to be applied to his credit under one or other of the Government re-establishment schemes, which \$266.50 would bear interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum until such time as he was ready to make use of same for re-establishment.

He would receive the same amount whether married or single.

If the man so desires he should be granted instead of cash, the \$500 initial payment provided he is entitled to same, in Victory Bonds, such bonds to bear interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, to be non-taxable as long as he retains same but in the event of transfer to be subject to taxation.

PART VIII.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS RECEIVED.

(1) Mr. A. T. Hunter, Provisional Grand President of the Grand Council of the Originals Club, presented the views of this Club on the question of re-establishment which will be found in a statement in the Proceedings of the Committee.

(2) The Yukon Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Committee submitted a resolution to the effect that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for the benefit of Yukon returned soldiers, to assist them in becoming re-established either in working the ground on which discoveries have been made, or with the view of making new discoveries of gold and silver. In each case an agreement to be entered into with the returned soldier receiving assistance whereby the amount so advanced shall be a first charge against the property he may acquire or the mineral he may recover.

(3) Recommendation of the returned Medical Undergraduates Association of McGill University that the Government should grant practical aid to returned Medicals by payment of fees, and granting an allowance, making this retroactive from November 15, 1918, and by so doing re-establishing them on a sensible peace basis in keeping with their professional standards and their sacrifices and service willingly undertaken and satisfactorily achieved.

PART IX.

COST OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT PROVISIONS ALREADY MADE.

1. The following is a summary taken from the evidence or from statements submitted by the Departments concerned of the Expenditures made or to be made in connection with re-establishment work now carried on, to the end of the present fiscal year.

[Parts VIII, IX.]

(1) *Pensions.*

Pensions paid on account of European War—

To March 31, 1919..	\$ 27,499,463 79
To July 31, 1919..	6,537,034 95
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)..	19,500,000 00

Total to end of present fiscal year.. . . \$ 53,536,498 74

NOTE.—It is estimated that the total pension list in future will approximate annually \$30,000,000.

(2) *Gratuities.*

Gratuities paid to members of the C.E.F., &c.—

To March 31, 1919..	\$ 20,533,228 17
To August 31, 1919..	83,153,329 81
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)..	50,000,000 00

Total to end of present fiscal year.. . . \$153,686,557 98

NOTE.—These figures have been prepared from exhaustive returns from Districts, Clearing Pay Services and Overseas. (See Minutes of Evidence of October, 23).

(3) *Return of Dependents.*

Transportation Expenses of Dependents paid

To March 31, 1919..	\$ 159,032 00
(Includes portion refunded by Department of M. & D.)	
To September 19, 1919..	1,187,232 00
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)..	570,314 00

Total to end of present fiscal year.. . . \$ 1,916,578 00

NOTE.—The above items comprise the refunds made by this Department and by the Department of Militia and Defence, and also the expenses of conductors.

4. *Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.*

Expenditures of Military Hospitals Commission and of the Department:—

To March 31, 1919	\$24,676,839 26
To July 31, 1919	8,711,370 15
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)	23,657,454 85

Total to end of present fiscal year \$57,045,664 26

5. *Soldiers' Settlement Board.*

Expenditures of Soldiers' Settlement Board:—

To March 31, 1919	\$
To August 31, 1919	15,136,892 56
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)	33,091,210 56

Total to end of present fiscal year \$48,228,103 12

NOTE.—The above figures of expenditure vary slightly from those submitted in the evidence to the Committee owing to the fact that the date of expenditure given to the Committee was September 6 for loans and August 31 for administration.

[Part IX.]

6. *Labour Department.*

Expenditures connected with securing employment:—

To March 31, 1919	\$ 88,311 31
To August 30, 1919 (approximately)	120,000 00
To March 31, 1920 (estimated)	180,000 00
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Total to end of present fiscal year..	\$ 388,311 21
<hr/>	
40 per cent of this	\$ 155,324 52
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NOTE.—As approximately 40 per cent of the work of the employment offices has been on behalf of the returned soldiers, it may be said that 40 per cent of the expenditure is devoted to re-establishment purposes.

Summary.

1. Pensions	\$ 53,536,498 74
2. Gratuities	153,686,557 98
3. Dependents' fares	1,916,578 00
4. Department Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment ...	57,045,664 26
5. Soldier Settlement	48,228,103 12
6. Labour Department	155,324 52
<hr/>	
	\$314,568,726 62
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The following is an estimate of the expenditures that will likely be necessary to carry to completion the re-establishment work now being carried on. This estimate does not include expenditures for any new work to be undertaken:—

1. *Pensions.*

There will be annual expenditures approximating
\$30,000,000 to be carried over a long period of years.. \$
.....

2. *Gratuities.*

It is expected the gratuities already provided for will all
be paid during the present fiscal year. The figures
previously given cover all estimated expenditures
under this heading \$
.....

3. *Return of Dependents.*

The figures given above are expected to cover all expen-
ditures under existing regulations \$
.....

4. *Soldiers' Settlement.*

(a) From estimates submitted it would appear that the total
amount required to care for members of the C.E.F.
will approximate \$150,000,000. As the expenditures
to the end of the present fiscal year were placed, as
shown above, at \$48,228,103.12, the balance to be
provided is \$101,771,896 88

- (b) In addition, expenditures will be made in settling ex-members of the Imperial Forces in Canada. No figures are available upon which to form an estimate, but it may be assumed the amount required during the next few years will not fall short of \$ 25,000,000 00

5. *Department S.C.R.*

The work of the Department has been on the increase to date. A large part of its work must be carried into the next and succeeding fiscal years. It would not be safe to estimate its expenditures to round out its work during the next two years at less than . . . \$ 50,000,000 00

6. *Labour Department.*

Any further expenditures by the Department will depend upon conditions prevailing. For present purposes they may be estimated not to exceed \$ 200,000 00

Summary.

1. Pensions, approximately \$30,000,000 annually . . . \$	
2. Gratuities	
3. Return of dependents	
4. Soldiers' Settlement (a) C.E.F.	101,771,896 88
(b) Imperials	25,000,000 00
5. Department Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment . .	50,000,000 00
6. Labour Department	200,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$176,971,896 88
	<hr/>

Grand Summary.

1. All expenditures to March 31, 1920	\$314,568,726 62
2. Possible future expenditures	176,971,896 88
	<hr/>
Total	\$491,540,623 50
	<hr/>

NOTE.—The expenditures for Land Settlement included in the above statements aggregate \$175,000,000. While it is true this represents loans less administrative costs, the money required to carry on the work must be raised by the Government through the issue of bonds or other securities. Outside of expenditures for Land Settlement provisions otherwise made will total \$316,540,623.50.

PART X.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF CANADA.

Evidence was obtained respecting the financial position of Canada from Messrs. Boville and Breadner, of the Department of Finance, and from Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance.

The more important statistics and financial statements submitted by Messrs. Boville and Breadner will be found in the Appendix to the Report. (*See* p. 74.)

The evidence of Sir Thomas White has also been added as an Appendix (*See* p. (82.)

There will also be found in the Appendix a letter sent by the Committee to the Minister of Finance and the reply thereto by the Deputy Minister with accompanying memorandum indicating the various purposes for which moneys must be raised by borrowing during the fiscal years 1919-20 and 1920-21. (*See p. 80.*)

PART XI.

FINDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

A.—General.

1. The problem of the re-establishment of the returned soldier in civil life, was entirely new in so far as Canada is concerned. In the case of all great wars in the past, it would appear that little or nothing had been done by any of the nations involved to properly care for their soldiers outside of pensions and providing institutions for the disabled and aged. As a consequence, when the task of re-establishment was undertaken by the Government and the people of Canada, there was little to depend upon by way of precedent. Policies had to be evolved and the necessary administrative machinery established. There were no trained experts in sight. At first use had to be made of such meagre facilities as existed and the administrative officers were compelled to fit themselves for their duties through experience gained in handling the problem.

2. As to the general attitude of the Government, Parliament, and the Canadian people towards the problem of re-establishment, your Committee are of the opinion there should be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man. Provision has been made for the payment of pensions to our disabled soldiers and their dependents on a scale that was never equalled by any nation and that surpasses the provision made by any country engaged in the Great War. It is estimated that the annual amount payable on account of pensions will total over \$30,000,000, which, at 5 per cent represents interest upon the sum of \$600,000,000. In addition, Parliament freely and unanimously made provision for the payment of gratuities to every returned man to tide him over from 3 to 6 months after his return. It is now ascertained that the total cost of these gratuities will approximate \$153,000,000, which at 5 per cent involves an annual interest charge of \$7,650,000. No other nation in this or any other war has treated its returned soldiers so generously in this respect.

The people of Canada also through their representatives in Parliament unanimously approved of a land settlement scheme for returned men that will involve the raising upon the credit of Canada of an estimated amount of \$150,000,000. A further large sum amounting to many millions will be required to assist imperial soldiers to settle in Canada—an undertaking to which Canada is committed but which has just begun and will involve further heavy expenditures. Parliament also recognized the special claims of the disabled and the young men who joined the army before the age of eighteen. For the purpose of assisting them there was voted and placed at the disposal of the Military Hospital Commission and the Department of S. C. R. a total sum of \$57,045,664.26, all of which will have been expended by March 31, next. This sum will be augmented by many millions in 1920 and millions more during the years to follow before the work undertaken is finally carried out. At present there is every indication that the expenditures for this purpose will be almost as large for 1920 as for 1919. Provision has also been made by the State for the medical treatment of all returned soldiers within one year from date of discharge and for some soldiers during their entire life time for certain classes of disabilities. It may confidently be expected that the expenditures involved in this connection will be very large. Outside all these provisions, a semi-state organization known as the "Patriotic Fund" stands prepared with a fund of over \$7,000,000 to assist the State in rendering service to the families of returned men, where certain classes of assistance is required. These moneys, together with the \$40,-

000,000 previously raised and expended by the Patriotic Fund, were freely contributed by the Canadian people, not as charity but in recognition of a plain duty owed to the family of the soldier.

Summing up the whole situation, your Committee are convinced that as regards the problem of re-establishment generally, the Canadian people and their representatives in Parliament, as well as the Government, have always shown an earnest desire to meet any real need that has arisen or may exist. Parliament heretofore has not been parsimonious in voting money whenever and wherever the expenditures were shown to be necessary. Frequently, however, the opinion was expressed in Parliament that the greatest care should be taken to avoid any action that would tend to deprive the soldier of his self-reliance and self-respect. It was thought to be against the best interests of the soldiers themselves that they should rely unduly upon the State in the period following discharge. Your Committee concur in these views. After hearing all the evidence, they agree that the best policy towards the soldier is to surround him with conditions that will tend to strengthen his self-confidence and self-reliance.

3. As to the re-establishment work carried on by the several departments concerned your Committee begs to report that in its opinion, taking into consideration the magnitude and character of the problem, the results secured are on the whole satisfactory. In reporting this your Committee does not wish it to be understood that mistakes have not been made and that there is not room for improvement. The inquiry held is certain to lead to remedies of defects in administration and otherwise. During the course of the inquiry many departmental officials were called to give evidence and the Committee as a whole was favourably impressed with their knowledge and appreciation of the important work they have in hand.

4. From the evidence adduced and from official statements submitted by the several departments concerned your Committee find that the total expenditures for Pensions and various forms of re-establishment work to March 31, 1920, will amount approximately to \$314,568,726.62, not including any part of the cost of demobilization made up as follows:--

1. Pensions.. . . .	\$ 53,536,498 74
2. Gratuities.. . . .	153,686,557 98
3. Dependents transportation fares.. . . .	1,916,578 00
4. Department S.C.R..	57,045,664 20
5. Soldier Settlement..	48,228,103 12
6. Labour Department..	155,324 52
	<hr/>
	\$314,568,726 56

Your committee beg further to report that in order to carry to completion the various classes of re-establishment work now carried on there must be provided after March 31, 1921, an estimated amount of \$176,971,896.88, made up as follows:—

Soldier Settlement..	\$126,771,896 88
Department S.C.R..	50,000,000 00
Labour Department..	200,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$176,971,896 88

This latter figure does not include a sum of approximately \$30,000,000 which must be expended annually on pensions.

From these figures it will be noted that the total amount heretofore expended or to be hereafter expended for re-establishment work now carried on amounts to \$491,540,623.50, together with \$30,000,000 annually for pensions. If from these figures are deducted amounts paid for pensions and expenditures and loans under the Soldier Settlement Act, there remains a total of \$263,004,124.76 for other classes of benefits.

B. FINANCIAL POSITION OF CANADA IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

General.

1. As all suggestions to the Committee respecting the making of further provision for the re-establishment of returned soldiers are based upon the financial ability of Canada to carry the burden of the cost, your Committee deems it advisable before dealing with these suggestions to place before Parliament their views on this phase of the problem.

2. The financial position of Canada is set out in the tables and statistics submitted to the Committee by Mr. Boville and Mr. Breadner of the Department of Finance. (See pp. 74-76.) These figures speak for themselves. They indicate the present net debt of Canada, the annual interest payable on such debt, the sources of revenue, the amounts derived from each such source, the ordinary expenditures for all public services, capital expenditures, commitments for the future and other necessary details.

3. The question of the ability of Canada to raise huge sums of money immediately or during the next twelve or eighteen months depends, in the opinion of your Committee, on two prime considerations, namely:—

(a) *The possibility of actually securing the money itself.*—From its study of the general financial situation of the country your Committee have inevitably been forced to the conclusion that the vast sums of money suggested for re-establishment purposes cannot possibly be raised. The reasons for this must be apparent. The expenditures to which the country is already committed and for which estimates have been voted by Parliament for the present fiscal year together with the expenditures which must be provided by Parliament for the next fiscal year, will necessitate the borrowing of money on the credit of Canada of as large an amount as the loaning resources of the country will permit, to say nothing of the effect on our credit generally of increasing our national debt, which now stands at approximately \$1,900,000,000, by some hundreds of millions beyond sums required to take care of existing obligations.

The commitments for the financial year 1919-20 for which money must be borrowed on capital account as shown by the estimates voted at the last session of Parliament are as follows:—

1. Public Buildings (not including expenditures on large public buildings to be erected at Toronto, Montreal, Calgary, Hamilton, London, etc., which are to be paid for out of Consolidated Fund)	\$ 3,000,000
2. Welland, Trent and other canals	4,550,000
3. Harbour and River Improvements	3,201,800
4. Improvement of St. Lawrence Ship Channel	623,167
5. Shipbuilding	40,000,000
6. Intercolonial Railway—Construction and betterments	11,121,681
7. Quebec and Saguenay Railway—Construction	550,000
8. Purchase price for Branches of I.C.R.	292,000
9. Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway—Subsidy	258,797
10. Transcontinental—Purchase Right of way	125,000
11. Hudson Bay Railway—Construction	400,000
12. Rolling stock, equipment, supplies and materials for National and other railways	35,000,000
13. Canadian Northern Railway—Construction, betterments, interest, maturities and other charges	35,000,000
14. Soldiers Land Settlement	45,000,000
15. Demobilization appropriation—War activities, demobilization, transport of troops, promotion of trade and other expenditures in consequence of war, including gratuities, etc.	350,000,000
	<hr/> \$529,122,445

Carried forward. \$529,122,445

To these figures must be added:—

16. The Grand Trunk Pacific for deficits on operating expenses, interest, etc.	15,000,000
17. Provision for credits to Great Britain and Allied countries.	125,000,000
18. Halifax relief.	5,000,000
19. Housing—Loans to provinces.	25,000,000
	<hr/> \$699,122,445

The above statement sets forth the classes of expenditures that must be provided for during the present fiscal year. While it is certain the full amount shown for each item will not be expended, it would not be safe, in the opinion of your Committee, to estimate the total expenditure under all these headings at less than \$600,000,000.

In so far as capital expenditure for the year 1920-21 is concerned no authoritative figures could be obtained by your Committee as they are only ascertainable when submitted to and approved by Parliament.

There are, however, certain items of expenditure of this class that may reasonably be anticipated, such as the following:—

1. Demobilization Expenditure—Balance: say	\$50,000,000
2. Soldiers Land Settlement—say.	50,000,000
3. Public Buildings, Canals, Railways, Shipbuilding, Harbours, etc.— say.	60,000,000
4. Credits to Great Britain, France, etc.—say.	50,000,000
	<hr/> \$210,000,000

Your Committee desire further to point out that if the recommendations contained in this report are adopted and put into effect, a further expenditure of approximately \$50,000,000 must be provided during the years 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Summing up this group of figures your Committee are of the view that including the present Victory Loan, Canada within the next twelve or eighteen months will be compelled to raise, by borrowing, sums of money aggregating from \$700,000,000 to \$850,000,000 to provide for expenditures to which the country is or will be committed.

In reference to these expenditures it is only proper to point out that while they must be provided for by borrowing from the people of Canada the nation in the case of certain of these items will have corresponding assets. This is true of loans to Great Britain and Allied countries, loans for land settlement, construction of railways, shipbuilding, housing, etc.

The point your Committee chiefly desire to impress upon Parliament and upon those advocating further large expenditures is that the money required for these purposes must be secured within a comparatively short time by borrowing at home.

In pre-war days the moneys necessary for capital expenditure were largely secured abroad. To-day the situation is reversed. Instead of being able to borrow from the people of Great Britain, Canada is compelled to lend money to the Imperial Government.

To make clear one phase of the economic situation that has arisen it may be pointed out that during the years 1918 and 1919 the Government has had to borrow the actual cash required to purchase from our producers a large portion of their surplus products, such as cereals, cheese, meats, etc., for shipment to Great Britain and certain European countries. The same has been true of other articles of production, including manufactured goods, timber and fish. Had this provision not been made these products would be left on the producers' hands as Great Britain and the other countries referred to are unable at present to raise the moneys required for such purchases.

An attempt to borrow several hundred millions of dollars in addition to the amount now required to be raised by the present Victory Loan would demoralize the market for our securities, greatly injure our credit both in Canada and abroad and undoubtedly prejudice the successful flotation of the Victory Loan itself. Your committee are clearly of the view that the sums of money suggested cannot be raised by borrowing, as the financial resources of the Dominion are not more than adequate to provide the very large commitments already made and required for the future needs of the country. Any attempt to raise the amounts suggested beyond these requirements would injuriously affect the credit of Canada and bring about conditions seriously affecting the welfare of all sections of the community, including the returned soldiers themselves.

(b) *The annual interest charge if money were raised.*—Assuming for argument's sake that the money required could be raised by means of loans, these would have to be repaid and the interest thereon met out of revenue each year. For every hundred million dollars borrowed, there would be an annual charge on the ordinary revenues of Canada of at least five and a half million dollars. If four hundred millions were raised, this annual interest payment would be twenty-two millions; if one billion dollars were raised the annual interest payment would be fifty-five millions. These moneys would have to be raised by taxation in some form, a subject that is dealt with in another section of this report. Stated briefly, your Committee are of the opinion that sufficient difficulty will be experienced by Parliament in devising ways and means to meet the annual interest charges payable on the public debt already created or which must be created to meet existing commitments.

4. The argument has been advanced that if the war had continued for another year or two, the hundreds of millions required for war purposes would have been raised in some way, and that for this reason, there should be no difficulty in raising whatever is required to meet the suggestions now put forward. Your Committee cannot agree with this line of reasoning. Immediately following the close of the war, Canada had to provide not only for war expenditures but for re-construction and re-establishment expenditures as well. Reference has already been made to these and their total. It is the combination and culmination of this huge expenditure within a period of twelve or eighteen months which makes it impossible in a country such as Canada to raise further large sums in the near future. When a country is fighting for its life and the preservation of its institutions, it may be prepared to exhaust itself financially. This possibly represents the situation in Germany, France and Italy, and to some extent in Great Britain. Because, however, these countries have found it absolutely necessary for their preservation to pledge their credit to the verge of bankruptcy, is no argument why Canada should do the same thing after the war is concluded. We must think of the future. Bankruptcy is bankruptcy, however brought about. For the sake of posterity it is the duty of Parliament to safeguard and protect the credit of the country in every way possible. As a young and growing nation looking for people and capital in order that our resources may be developed, it is essential that conditions should not be created that will have a tendency to retard the development the country so sorely needs, if we are to take care of the war burdens already assumed.

In this connection your committee also desire to point out that as a result of financial sacrifices the German mark ordinarily worth 23.8 cents has fallen as low as 4.6 cents, the French franc equivalent to 20 cents has fallen to 10 cents, and the value of the pound sterling, has much depreciated. Further exploitation of Canada's credit can only bring about similar results and jeopardize her future. The multiplication of Government securities and of Dominion notes of issue apart either from a proper gold reserve or supported proportionately by increased commodities must inevitably result in an inflation and debasement of the nation's currency, and again, inevitably further increase the cost of living.

5. It has further been suggested that the large sums of money proposed for re-establishment purposes should be charged up against Canada's share of the Indem-

nity to be paid by Germany. Your committee are of the opinion that the suggestion is not practicable for several reasons. In the first place this proposal would not find the money which is said to be immediately and urgently required. The money would still have to be borrowed at once from our own people. Then again the amount of indemnity to be paid Canada is unknown. Many months, probably years, will elapse before it is ascertained. The question of the ability of Germany to pay and the time of payment are factors that must not be overlooked. From current reports it would appear that the greater portion of Germany's indemnities for some years to come will be paid in labour and commodities and not in cash. For these reasons your committee cannot see its way clear to recommend that the possible future payment of indemnities by Germany to Canada would warrant an attempt to raise immediately the hundreds of millions suggested for re-establishment purposes.

6. Another suggestion repeatedly put forward to relieve the country from the necessity of directly raising money is that bonds be issued to each soldier in satisfaction of the amount to which he might be entitled. This would involve an excessive bond issue. As the need for re-establishment was represented to be immediate and urgent, any such expedient would only be of a temporizing nature. Bonds not converted into cash or pledged would be of little use to any returned soldier. Bonds so issued would have to be converted into cash within a very short time. The securities market would be flooded by reason of this issue and other issues necessary to meet the current liabilities of the country, resulting in an unjustifiable depreciation in the value of Government bonds, a direct loss to the soldier holding the same and disaster to the financial credit of the country. On the other hand the holding of these bonds as suggested by the Government to the credit of the soldiers would not relieve the situation. They would have to be sold sooner or later, while in the meantime the annual interest charge on account thereof would have to be provided for. This issue, added to those of the past and those which must necessarily be made in the future, would render the aggregate so great that for reasons above stated your Committee cannot consider the suggestion.

Present Forms of Taxation.

1. The extent to which the State may be able to make further provision for re-establishment depends largely, if not entirely, upon its ability to raise annually by way of taxation the moneys required to meet the interest charges on the moneys borrowed for the purpose, together with the sums required to meet the ordinary expenditures of all branches of the public service. This factor, therefore, has necessitated an examination by your Committee of the present modes of taxation, and others suggested during the course of the enquiry. Your Committee recognize the wide differences of opinion that exist respecting taxation, and consequently desire to report only on such phases of the subject as are necessary, to place before Parliament an outline of the existing situation and proposals received.

2. In order that the question of taxation may be considered intelligently, it is deemed advisable to summarize briefly the ordinary annual expenditures of government. These during the financial year immediately prior to the war amounted to \$127,384,472. For the year 1918-19 they amounted to \$232,731,882. For the financial year 1919-20 it is estimated they will amount to \$270,000,000. From these figures it will be noted that the ordinary expenditures of Government have increased during the war period by \$142,615,523. This addition is accounted for largely by the payment of pensions (\$30,000,000), interest on the public debt (increased from \$12,893,506 to \$102,767,625), increased salaries, increases in cost of materials and supplies, new public services, such as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Health Department.

3. The moneys required to carry on the ordinary expenditures of Government are raised mainly by taxation. The chief sources of taxation prior to the war were

Customs and Excise duties. Since the war there have been added the Income Tax, the Business Profits Tax and other forms of war Taxation such as the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in Customs, the tax on cheques, bank note circulation, the income of trust and loan companies and the premiums of insurance companies, increased postage rate, tax on tea, coffee, matches, cards, etc., tax on cable and telegraph messages and railway tickets, excise tax on automobiles, etc. Details as to the amounts raised are given in the table of revenue in the Appendix. Speaking generally it is doubtful if the various methods of taxation now in operation will continue to provide the sum required to meet existing current expenditures.

4. As regards Customs taxation, the evidence submitted goes to show that if the present rates of tariff continue to prevail, the revenue therefrom will steadily decrease owing to the fact that this tax is largely based upon the value of goods imported. As the value of these imports decreases, customs revenues will also decrease. There was no suggestion made to the Committee that any attempt should be made to increase ordinary revenues by increased tariff taxation.

5. As regards the income tax which was first imposed for the year 1917, the evidence indicated difficulty in attempting to raise much larger sums of revenue by this form of taxation. The facts as to the income assessment and receipts for 1917 are set out in the tables submitted by Mr. Breadner. Our present income tax, which is on exactly the same basis as that of the United States, is estimated to produce for this year the sum of \$30,000,000, every dollar of which is needed and more than needed to take care of existing liabilities. Your Committee are of the view that Parliament before it reaches any decision respecting an increase in the income tax should consider whether or not it would be in the national interest to materially increase the rate of income tax beyond that in force in the United States. Our close proximity to the United States and the ease with which people and capital may be transferred across the boundary are factors that must be considered. Besides, as Canada is a young, sparsely-settled community, we have not in proportion to our population the taxable incomes that exist in either Great Britain or the United States. In Great Britain there has been an accumulation of wealth gathered through the centuries in the hands of a large proportion of the population—the income from which when taxed produces very large revenues. No such condition exists in Canada. In addition when proposals are made to increase the present income tax consideration must be given to the fact that at least one province and many municipalities in Canada raise a portion of their revenue by a tax of this character.

6. As regards the Business Profits Tax there appears to be an impression that this tax is not levied on the profiteer commonly so-called. As a matter of fact, this tax which was adopted in 1916 was made retroactive so as to apply to profits in all classes of business having a capital of \$50,000 and over except that of life insurance, farming and live-stock raising for accounting periods ending in 1915 irrespective of when they commenced in 1914. The rates of taxation under the Act are, and always have been, higher than those in force in the United States. Mr. Breadner in his evidence asserted that Canada's Business Profits Tax was higher than that of any other belligerent country. The total revenues derivable from this tax from the beginning down to the end of the present fiscal year are estimated at \$100,000,000, every dollar of which will also be required to take care of the country's existing obligations. The evidence submitted indicates that this form of taxation cannot be extended to take care of further large expenditures. If the businesses and industries of Canada are to be taxed out of all proportion to their chief competitors in the United States and elsewhere the committee have no hesitation in saying that the results generally in the end would be disastrous to Canada, and hence to the returned soldiers themselves.

7. As regards Excise Taxes, such as are now levied on liquors, tobaccos, automobiles, etc., the committee are of the view that the possibility exists of materially

increasing our revenue by this means, provided such taxes are levied on luxuries and semi-luxuries. In this connection, however, it may be stated that any increase thus provided for may not do more than take care of possible decreasing revenues from customs and other sources.

Suggested Forms of Taxation.

During the course of the enquiry, several witnesses suggested various possible new forms of taxation that might be adopted to meet any further obligations undertaken by Canada for the purpose of re-establishment. As doubtless many of these suggestions are being daily discussed, your Committee deem it advisable to make some observations respecting the various proposals submitted.

1. *State Lotteries.*—The proposal was made that for a period of say fifteen years the State should institute and operate lotteries such as have been carried on under State control in certain countries of Europe, the proceeds or profits to be used for re-establishment purposes. The committee cannot see their way clear to recommend this method of raising revenue.

2. *Sunday Theatres.*—One witness suggested that the Federal Parliament make provision for the opening of moving picture theatres on Sundays with a view to securing a federal revenue from a tax on tickets sold for such days only. This proposal is considered impracticable and your committee do not approve of this method of raising revenue.

3. *Profits from Sale of Liquors.*—A further proposal was made to the effect that the retail sale of all liquor for beverage and other purposes should be under the control of the Federal Government and that all profits therefrom should be placed in the general revenue. Under existing laws the Federal Government collects taxes through the tariff or excise on all liquors imported into or manufactured in Canada. Taxation in those forms on all liquors consumed may therefore be increased at any time. These taxes are now far in excess of what they were in pre-war days. The retail trade in liquor sold for medicinal or beverage purposes has always been under the jurisdiction of provincial legislatures, and your Committee do not approve this proposal for raising revenue.

4. *Inheritance Taxes.*—This is a form of taxation that could be adopted by the Dominion Parliament. It must not be forgotten, however, that every province has jurisdiction to adopt a tax of this nature. In most of the provinces, if not all, this has been done. As your Committee had not an opportunity of following up this suggestion, they do not deem themselves competent to express an opinion as to whether or not a federal tax of this character should be provided.

5. *Tax on Profiteers.*—As pointed out above where reference was made to "The Business Profits Tax" there appears to be a misconception as to the provisions already made by Parliament to tax excess profits. During the course of the war many businesses suffered loss and others made profits—in some cases huge profits. Your committee agree that in dealing with a situation such as this it would be impracticable to deal only with individuals. Any law passed should be applicable to all—the merchant, banker, farmer, insurance company, munitions maker, and all industrial concerns. This is what has been done through the income tax and the business profits tax. No suggestion came to the Committee as to any modification in these laws or the adoption of other laws to further reach the so-called profiteer.

6. *Federal Land Tax.*—This proposal came from many sources and is worthy of consideration. There is no question of jurisdiction. If parliament desires to levy a tax on all land within Canada—whether used or not—it may do so. The question

[Part XI, B.]

of the advisability of doing so raises numerous considerations. In the first place it should be borne in mind that Government in Canada embraces three distinct governing bodies—federal, provincial and municipal. Each has its functions, duties and responsibilities. Each must raise revenues to carry on its work. In pre-war days, with minor exceptions, taxes on lands were levied only by municipalities, and in each province the municipal assessment was based on provincial law. These laws vary for the several provinces. The likelihood is that in no two provinces have similar laws been adopted. Then again, it should be noted that even within province, different municipalities do not always adopt the same basis of assessment as regard values. In some instances the assessments are high, in others low. As a result it will be readily seen that if the Dominion Parliament decided to adopt a land tax it would be necessary to equalize and adjust all assessments made by the thousands upon thousands of municipalities in Canada, city, town, village and rural—or else make a federal assessment for federal land tax purposes. If either course were adopted the task would be a large one, and it is doubtful if it could be put into effective operation in less than two full years. Besides, the cost of making the assessment and collecting this kind of tax in a sparsely settled country such as Canada would likely be a heavy one. It should also be borne in mind that in many sections of Canada land taxes now levied by urban and rural municipalities to meet their expenditures are high and that the people in these municipalities would in all probability resent any further strain placed upon their one chief source of revenue. With the demand that everywhere exists for necessary municipal improvements and for the other reasons stated, it is doubtful if at present it would be advisable to attempt to raise the federal revenues by this form of tax.

7. *Unearned Increment Tax.*—Only one of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee urged the adoption of a federal tax of this nature. Your committee agree that this question is one for the future. Even if adopted to-day, the operation of such a law would naturally be slow. It could not well be retroactive. The tax levied would be on future increased values ascertained when sales or transfers of property were effected. Consequently it would be necessary in the first instance to make a complete inventory of all lands held by private owners in every part of Canada, showing their present values. To have this done fairly and equitably would take a large administrative staff and a very considerable length of time. This, however, is no reason why the work should not be begun if Parliament should conclude that a tax of this nature should be imposed. Your committee merely wish to point out that the putting into action of such a law would take time and that the receipts of revenues therefrom would at first be small, fluctuating from year to year with the variation in the value of property. It should also be noted that the province of Alberta now has an unearned increment tax and that a double tax of this nature—one imposed by the province and the other by the Federal Government—might result in real hardship.

8. *Confiscation of Capital.*—During the course of the inquiry it was pointed out that as a result of the war the people of Canada who remained at home amassed considerable wealth. It was stated that the savings deposits in banks had increased to a billion and a half dollars, that high wages were prevalent, that extravagance was rampant, that on every hand were seen evidences of luxurious living, and that profiteers were enjoying their ill-gotten gains. It was intimated very clearly and forcibly that this condition of affairs was deeply resented by the great body of returned men and that as a means of raising the moneys required for re-establishment purposes the State should, if necessary, take steps to confiscate wealth or capital.

Nobody can deny the fact that during the war—and more especially during the latter two or three years very considerable apparent and real wealth was amassed by the nation as a whole. More than that, it must be admitted that such wealth should

be taxed for the purpose of meeting war burdens. An effort has been made by the State to do this through a tax on incomes and on business profits, constituting a tax on the additional wealth arising from business transactions.

In dealing with this suggestion the value of the dollar to-day as compared with dollar of pre-war days must be taken into account. To elucidate the point let it be assumed that the dollar to-day has a purchasing power equivalent to 60 cents in 1914. The man who had saved and placed in the savings bank in 1914 the sum of \$1,000 should now have no less than \$1,666 to his credit if his savings are to have the same purchasing power.

From this it will be seen that the number of dollars saved is not the only point to be considered.

While it may be true that our savings banks carry much larger deposits than in 1914, the real value of this money as represented by its actual purchasing power is much below that amount. While the inflation of Canadian currency is not as great as that of Germany, France and other countries, inflation undoubtedly exists.

Again complaint is made that those at home were in receipt of high wages while the soldier received only \$1.10 per day. The term "wage" is but relative. A wage is low, sufficient or high only in proportion as it enables the wage earner to reasonably provide for his wants in the country where he lives. During the war millions of men were withdrawn from production—millions of others devoted their energies to purely war work. There was a tremendous shortage and destruction of the necessities of life. As a result the prices of all classes of commodities gradually increased and with the increase came the demand upon the part of labour for higher and higher wages to meet the new economic condition that had arisen. Throughout the last three years of the war the world round labour struggled to make both ends meet. Unrest, disturbances and strikes were the order of the day—not that the workman desired to amass wealth, but because conditions of living were such as to make it impossible to live upon the wages received in pre-war days.

Your Committee have considered the suggestion of a levy on capital, or in other words the confiscation of capital to provide revenues for the State. Nobody will deny the power of the State to confiscate if it so decides. During the course of the enquiry it was intimated that Bonar Law had hinted at some such action by Great Britain. This is possible. Financial conditions there may be such that all schemes of taxation will fail to produce the revenues required, and as a consequence the taking of capital may be the only means left to enable the Government to carry on.

Assuming for argument's sake that the Parliament of Canada decided to adopt such plan for raising money, your committee agree that many difficulties would arise in the framing and carrying out of a law of this nature. In the first instance, to whom would it apply—the workman, the mechanic, the farmer, the small business man, the professional man, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer? Among all these classes, and various others, will be found every gradation of wealth accumulated during the war period running from a few hundreds of dollars to many thousands. Should an attempt be made to secure a proportion from all or only a few? And if such attempt were made what would be the attitude of all these various classes of people? It must be borne in mind that any such confiscatory action would have a profound and far reaching effect upon the industry and trade of the country. The turning of a portion of the assets of so many and varied kinds of industry into cash to meet the Government's requirements would demoralize the credit arrangements of the country and effectually discourage the further establishment of business. It would also undoubtedly lead to an exodus from Canada of those whose wealth is largely in cash or liquid securities.

Before adopting any such law Parliament would be forced to consider its effect on the country as a whole. Whether we like it or not we cannot overlook the fact that only an imaginary line separates us from a densely populated, highly industrialized country to the south. In many respects this country is our chief competitor in all

lines of industry. Any action taken by Canada that would place our industries at a disadvantage would have an immediate effect on industrial development and subsequently on employment. The confiscation of a portion of the capital of our farmers, business men, and manufacturers in the opinion of your Committee would be fraught with disastrous results from which the country would not likely recover for many years. If Canada is to grow and develop it is imperative that the State should avoid the adoption of all such measures as will tend to keep from our doors the people and capital necessary to secure such development. Great Britain is not Canada. It is an over-populated, over-developed country. Prior to the war its surplus population to the extent of 250,000 people annually passed away from its shores and in addition its vast accumulation of wealth sought investment not only in Great Britain but in every part of the world. Canada on the other hand is seeking and will continue to seek immigrants of the right class and if our great natural resources are to be developed we must look for the necessary capital not in Canada alone but in other parts of the world as well.

For the reasons above referred to, your Committee have no hesitation in saying that it would be against the best interests of Canada to provide for the raising of revenues as suggested by this proposal.

C. REGARDING FURTHER GRANTS, GRATUITIES, FINANCIAL AID OR CREDITS.

In reference to the question of making further provision for cash grants, gratuities or other financial assistance to be distributed generally on any basis to all ex-members of the C.E.F. your Committee desire there should be no misunderstanding as to their views.

Your Committee having fully discussed and considered the financial position of Canada including the further large sums of money that must be borrowed to carry out the work to which the country is committed cannot see their way clear to recommend to Parliament any proposal that would provide for a further general distribution of grants or gratuities either in cash or credits.

D.—PARTICULAR SUGGESTIONS.

A large number of representations were made to your Committee as to additional benefits or services that should be provided by the Government on behalf of ex-members of the Forces, as well as suggestions as to modifications in the scope and administration of benefits or services already provided. Careful consideration has been given to all these matters, and the following recommendations are submitted by your Committee.

1. Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Suggestion (1).—That the existing practice of issuing clothing on a re-payment basis to ex-members of the Forces undergoing medical treatment and vocational training under the Department at a cost lower than the prevailing retail prices, be amplified to provide the issue of clothing at public expense to those undergoing medical treatment for a long period.

Recommendation.—That the Department be authorized to make such issues of clothing free of charge to ex-members of the Forces undergoing medical treatment as in its discretion are necessary in these cases.

[Part XI, C, D.]

Suggestion (2).—That the same rate of pay and allowances be granted to all those undergoing medical treatment and to their dependents by the Department instead of the present rates paid, which were established according to army pay of rank on account of certain ex-members of the Forces undergoing medical treatment by the Department being patients in Military Hospitals where all other patients received army pay of rank.

Recommendation.—That, as all ex-members of the forces receiving such medical treatment are civilians, and it is desirable that all ex-members of the forces be treated alike as Canadian citizens apart from military distinction as to rank, etc., the rate of pay and allowance granted to all those undergoing such treatment and to their dependents be the rate now paid by the department to an ex-member of the Forces who held the rank of private in the C.E.F. prior to his discharge from the army.

Suggestion (3).—That the length of course now granted be increased and that the District Vocational Officers have final decisions as to length of course.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that the present practice of the Vocational Branch, in this respect remain in force, the District Officer now having authority to grant extensions up to a course length of eight months. It is felt, however, that where an extension to bring a course length over and above eight months is required, that other things being equal the recommendation of the District Vocational Officer should be the guiding factor.

Suggestion (4).—That the delay in making a decision as to an applicant's eligibility for training be reduced, and that a man be granted allowances between the time of application for a course and the date of approval of his course.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that the Vocational Branch should actively pursue the policy as laid down in the past and as at present followed in this respect, with a view to doing everything possible to eliminate all unnecessary delays commensurate with a careful and proper investigation as to the eligibility of the applicant for training and further, as a measure to ameliorate the financial difficulties of applicants caused by unavoidable delays in this respect, that if a man is taken on for training by the District Disabled Soldiers' Training Board and his application is afterwards rejected, the Department should provide pay and allowances over the period he has been in training, except in cases where wilful misrepresentation has been discovered.

Suggestion (5).—During the course of the investigation by your Committee into matters relating to Re-establishment, it was repeatedly brought out that special provision should be made for those functionally, neurologically, and mentally sub-normal men who cannot be completely taken care of under existing regulations.

Recommendation.—Your Committee recognize that there is an urgent necessity for the establishing of a means to take care of these problem cases. In view of the highly technical and difficult nature of the question they recommend that the Department S.C.R. should take immediate steps to institute a thorough inquiry to determine the need and to recommend the means of best dealing with this difficult problem.

They further recommend that in the interim, or until such time as proper provision is made for the care of such cases, the Department be authorized to expend the money necessary to make provision for these cases.

Suggestion (6).—That provision be made for Government pay and allowances for disabled men who complete their vocational courses, between the date of completion of course and finding of employment.

[Part XI, D.]

Recommendation.—Your Committee cannot recommend the adoption of this suggestion. They feel that every reasonable effort is now being made to secure employment for these men at the earliest possible date after completing their training. Under regulations now in force every man upon completion of training receives one month's pay and allowances. Your Committee would urge upon the Department concerned the desirability of impressing upon all employers the duty they owe to the soldier and to the State in providing suitable remunerative employment for all returned men but more particularly those who were disabled and have been retrained.

Suggestion (7).—That the Department in making provision for the retraining of disabled men should endeavour, as far as may be found practicable, to place men in industries under an agreement with employers as to wages on an ascending scale, the department to pay the difference between the wages received and the pay and allowances now granted, the object being to lengthen the period of training without additional cost to the department.

Recommendation.—That the suggestion be carried out to as full an extent as possible without, however, attempting to relieve the department of any expense it would ordinarily incur in the retraining of any disabled soldier.

Suggestion (8).—That in the employment of ward occupational aides by the Vocational Branch, preference be given to female dependents of soldiers.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that this suggestion be carried out.

Suggestion (9).—That the period during which the after-care officers of the Department should keep in personal contact with disabled men who have been retrained for the purpose of ascertaining the value of their training, the conditions of their employment, their relationship with their employers and their general success in re-establishing themselves should be extended.

Recommendation.—It has been found that the follow-up or after-care system now practised does not extend beyond a period of four months as a rule. The nature of this work is of such importance that your Committee agree there should be no hesitation upon the part of the department in making whatever reasonable provision may be found necessary by experience to carry out the suggestion made.

2. Pensions Board.

Suggestions (10).—That the classification of disabilities, under Pension Act regulations, is not sufficiently liberal.

That provision be made whereby pensions which are small in amount may be commuted.

That the pensions paid to widows with one or more children should be increased.

That dual pensions be paid in all cases where claimants establish their rights on a common source of dependency.

That the scale of pensions provided for childless widows be increased under certain circumstances.

Recommendation.—That as during the past four years it has been customary at each regular session of the House to appoint a Special Committee to deal with matters relating to pensions, it is thought advisable that this course should be pursued in reference to these suggestions, and that such Special Committee should be arranged for at the next session of Parliament. In the meantime, the Government should immediately complete an arrangement with the "Canadian Patriotic Fund" for such additional assistance as may be required for all necessitous cases which may arise, but more particularly widows with children.

3. Soldier Settlement Board.

Suggestion (11).—That loans on a somewhat similar basis as those now made by the Soldier Settlement Board to ex-members of the forces desirous of settling on the land, be granted to soldier-farmers who also engage in lumbering, mining, fishing and other activities.

That the present policy of the Soldier Settlement Board as to loans on account of small holdings near cities, towns, villages and elsewhere, for market gardening, etc., be more generously administered.

That the cash payment of 10 per cent purchase price required from applicants under the Soldier Settlement Act be eliminated.

That the qualification requirements of the Soldier Settlement Board are too severe.

Recommendation.—That the existing provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act be maintained for the present and that the Board carry out the provisions of the Act as to small holdings where practicable. In doing so the Board to exercise the greatest care in granting loans for market gardening.

Suggestion (12).—That the Government should approve of a combined irrigation and small holdings scheme submitted by Mr. Noulan Cauchon, an Engineer, providing for the agricultural development of certain areas in Ontario and Quebec, for the benefit of ex-members of the forces.

Recommendation.—That the scheme presented by Mr. Noulan Cauchon be thoroughly considered by the Soldier Settlement Board before any decision is reached by the Government in this connection. Your Committee desire to particularly commend the public spirit of Mr. Cauchon in submitting as a disinterested citizen so comprehensive a proposal, involving much study and research by him.

4. Militia and Naval Departments (Gratuities, etc.).

Suggestion (13).—That the Canadian gratuity should be paid to those Canadians who served in any of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces, including the R.A.F., Mechanical Transport, the Royal Naval Motor Boat Patrol and other units, whether such service was after direct enlistment in such forces, transfer from Canadian Expeditionary Force units to such forces or as reservists in such forces.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that the Government under regulations to be instituted pay the Canadian rate of gratuity to all such ex-members of His Majesty's forces who were bona fide domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war, who returned to Canada after discharge from such forces and who are bona fide domiciled and resident in Canada at date of application for such gratuity.

It is further recommended that from such gratuity be deducted the amount of gratuity paid or to be paid by the Imperial authorities for such services.

It is further recommended when application for gratuity is approved the applicant should be paid the amount to which he would be entitled at that time, had he been a member of the C.E.F. provided, however, that total payments thus made shall not exceed one-half of the total gratuity payable to the applicant; the balance to be paid him in monthly installments as per regulations governing payments of gratuities to ex-members of the C.E.F.

Suggestion (14).—That members of the Naval Service who have served overseas in either Imperial or Canadian Naval services or who have served in any sea-going ship in the Canadian Naval Service, outside of the three-mile Territorial limit, shall be awarded the Class "A" badge with "Naval" or suitable words in place of "C.E.F."

[Part XI D.]

Recommendation.—It is recommended that the suggestion should receive the immediate attention of the Government with a view to removing a cause of complaint which, in the opinion of the Committee, appears to be well founded. The same may be also true of the R.A.F.; if so, the matter should receive the question of the Government.

Suggestion (15).—That those Canadians who served in the Naval Forces of His Majesty, and who on return to Canada received in payment of gratuity or other pay, cheques payable in "Sterling" Funds, should have same cashed in Canada at par and thus be accorded the same privileges as already provided for those who served in the land forces of His Majesty.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that the Finance Department should make arrangements for the cashing at par of cheques issued by the British Government in payment of pay and allowances, gratuities or pensions for service in the *Imperial Forces*, of those bona fide domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war who saw service in such forces.

5. Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Suggestion (17).—That amounts expended for transportation of dependents of members of the C.E.F. who returned to Canada prior to the date of the Armistice, and paid their own fares, be refunded.

Recommendation.—It is recommended that fares of those dependents of members of the C.E.F. who returned from Great Britain to Canada prior to the signing of the Armistice, be rebated, such rebate to be on the basis of the fares allowed those dependents of members of the C.E.F. who returned subsequent to the date of the Armistice.

6. General.

Suggestion (18).—That ex-members of the forces now employed on a temporary basis be made members of the permanent Civil Service of Canada.

That trainees under the Vocational Branch of the Dept. S.C.R. who are so disabled by war service that they cannot resume their pre-war occupation should be absorbed to as great an extent as possible into Government services.

That the Department of S.C.R. select and appoint its staff without reference to the Civil Service Act and amendments thereto.

Recommendation.—That in making necessary permanent appointments in the Public Service, the Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the Department S.C.R., give a special preference to disabled men who have been re-trained for clerical and other office work.

That owing to the emergent character of the work carried on by the Department S.C.R. the necessity for prompt action in making temporary appointments to its staff to meet emergencies that cannot be foreseen, and the desirability of taking into consideration the personality of the staff required, the Civil Service Commission, as regards technical and special officers, should be guided regarding such appointments by the recommendations of the Minister in charge of that Department.

It is further recommended that, if deemed necessary, the Governor in Council make such rules and regulations as will carry out the spirit of this recommendation.

Suggestion (19).—That mechanics and other special workmen who went overseas should receive the same treatment and consideration as ex-members of the C.E.F. in so far as gratuities, soldier settlement and other post-war benefits are concerned.

Recommendation.—For reasons which must be obvious, your Committee cannot see their way clear to approve this suggestion. On the other hand the Committee agree that if these special workmen have any just cause for complaint against the Imperial Authorities they should through their organization, place the same definitely in writing before the Minister of Labour who should be charged by the Government with the duty of taking the matter up with the British Authorities with a view to having such complaints remedied.

7. Proposals as to New Benefits.

1. Vocational Training, Education, etc.

Suggestions (20).—That financial assistance in the form of loans, grants or pay and allowances should be provided by Parliament for the following classes of ex-members of the Forces:—

(a) Those who desire to take vocational, commercial or industrial training regardless of age or disability, or in the alternative all those who desire to take such training who enlisted at the age of 21 or under;

(b) Those whose university, professional or technical education was interrupted by enlistment regardless of age, or in the alternative all in this class who enlisted at the age of 21 or under—including students in arts, science, engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, pharmacy, dentistry, etc., as well as matriculation students;

(c) Those medical practitioners who graduated shortly before enlistment and who desire to take a post-graduate course to fit them for their important work;

(d) Those desirous of establishing themselves in one-man businesses such as blacksmiths, fishermen, grocerymen, druggists, architects, etc., regardless of age or disability;

(f) Those who are in need of assistance to take care of existing liabilities—such as debts contracted during the war, mortgages, etc., regardless of age or disability;

(g) Those who wish to establish homes for themselves—including part of cost of house and furnishings, regardless of age or disability;

(h) Generally those in need of assistance for other purposes similar to those above referred to.

NOTE.—To all of these suggestions was added a proviso to the effect that in the case of every application for assistance, actual need should be taken into consideration as well as the fitness or qualifications of the applicant for such assistance.

Recommendations.—Your committee submit that the problems raised by these suggestions are such as to demand the fullest consideration by Parliament before any decision is reached.

Your committee after full discussion and consideration have reached the conclusion that the very large expenditures involved in carrying out all these proposals would be such as to render their approval by Parliament prohibitive.

From the evidence submitted your committee experienced difficulty in making an accurate estimate of the cost of putting into effect these proposals. If vocational training were thrown open as suggested, the expenditure would probably run from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. For university students alone estimates were submitted of a cost for loans and grants of over \$7,000,000. To provide grants or loans for businesses of various kinds would entail many millions more. The same would be true of the suggested provisions for debts, mortgages, tools and equipment, houses and furnishings.

Your committee are further of the view that the sum total of these and other similar suggestions for re-establishment constitutes the very basis of the proposals put forward in the general schemes for re-establishment submitted by the G.W.V.A. committee, Mr. Margeson and Mr. Flynn. It may, therefore, be estimated that if approved and carried into effect sums of money ranging from \$200,000,000 to over \$1,000,000,000, according to their suggestions, would have to be raised in Canada for these purposes in the very near future.

Regarding these proposals generally, apart from the financial considerations involved, your committee cannot see their way clear to recommend any form of financial assistance for any particular class or group of ex-members of the forces who were not disabled. Your committee are convinced that the great majority of the men themselves would be the first to resent any such distinction. The one exception

[Part XI, D.]

made in favour of placing soldiers on the land stands by itself in that the assistance given is regarded as being primarily in the national interest as a settlement scheme. Your committee, therefore, hold the view that if further financial assistance in any form is to be provided for men who were not disabled it should be open to all regardless of age, occupation, or class, provided such assistance is to be used for any re-establishment purpose.

While the special claims of university students were pressed in the strongest possible way, your committee, after the fullest consideration of the problem as a whole, finally reached the conclusion that the State could not justly and equitably provide for them without making equal provision for the mechanic, the fisherman, the miner, the business man, the industrial worker, and all others who through war service suffered serious loss or hardship in reference to their training, occupation, business, property, equipment, or homes.

In reference to the suggestion respecting vocational training, your committee are of the opinion that even if approved the greatest difficulty would be experienced in the next few months to provide the necessary facilities to carry on this work with any degree of success. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment are now providing vocational, industrial, and other training for 17,150 disabled men and minors, and it is estimated 10,000 more of the same class must be cared for. To undertake the training of several or many thousands of others who were not disabled would, in the opinion of your committee, be impracticable at the present time. In so far as disabled men are concerned, your committee desire to make two recommendations:—

(a) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at its discretion be authorized to advance by way of loan to those disabled men who have been retrained and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500 for the purchase of the tools and equipment necessary to establish them in their new occupation, such loans to be repayable within five years from date of issue without interest;

(b) That the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment at its discretion be authorized to advance by way of loan to those men who were disabled and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding \$500 to enable them to pursue any course of training or education that was substantially interrupted by war service, providing in all cases that the disability was of such a nature as to make such assistance necessary, and provided further that such men are not entitled to or have not taken training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; all such loans to be repayable in five years without interest.

2. Insurance (Life).

Suggestion (21).—Various suggestions were made to your Committee with a view to obtaining assistance for those ex-members of the forces who, because of disability incurred on service, are debarred from obtaining insurance at prevailing rates from insurance companies or fraternal organizations.

Recommendation.—Your committee feel that further investigation by experts and actuaries is necessary before an intelligent recommendation in this matter could be made to Parliament. They consider the matter worthy of fullest consideration, and that such investigation should be made with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of working out a just and equitable plan.

3. Housing.

Suggestion (22).—That the Dominion Government should make provision for assisting returned soldiers in the matter of housing, the administration of same to be under the Soldier Settlement Board and the form of assistance to be along the lines adopted for land settlement.

Recommendation.—While your committee recognize the merit of the suggestion, they are convinced that the sum of money required to carry out same would be so large as to prohibit its adoption at any time in the near future. For example:—

Assume the number of ex-members of the C.E.F. as, roughly, 500,000 and that 10 per cent, or 50,000, would take advantage of the scheme. Assuming the loans necessary for this purpose to be as follows:—

- (a) \$2,500.
- (b) \$3,500.
- (c) \$4,500.

and assuming a 10 per cent cash deposit by applicants in each case, the sum to provide necessary funds to 50,000 applications, under each class, (a), (b), (c), would be—

- (a) \$112,500,000.
- (b) \$157,500,000.
- (c) \$202,500,000.

or an average of all classes of \$157,500,000.

Your committee are of the opinion that the provisions made at the last session of Parliament when \$25,000,000 were appropriated for "Housing" to be administered by the provinces should assist in relieving the general housing situation. For financial reasons clearly set out elsewhere in this report, your committee agree that Parliament would not be justified in providing further huge sums for housing purposes.

4. Other Suggestions.

As regards the other suggestions made as set out in parts V and VI of this Report, the committee have not been able to see its way clear to recommend any action to be taken.

E.—ESTIMATED COST OF CARRYING OUT RECOMMENDATIONS RE EXTENSIONS AND NEW WORK.

Owing to the lack of information upon which reliable estimates may be based your Committee have experienced some difficulty in determining the probable cost of carrying out their recommendations as to extensions and improvements in existing work and new work to be undertaken. The following figures are therefore submitted merely as an indication of the probable expenditures:—

1. To provide gratuities to Canadians who enlisted in the R.A.F.
and other units, etc. \$ 9,000,000
2. To provide rebate of transportation expenses paid by dependents
who returned to Canada prior to November 11, 1918. 1,000,000

[Part XI, E.]

3. To provide for following expenditures,—

(a) Free clothing to S.C.R. patients.. . . .	}	40,000,000
(b) Pay and allowances to trainees taken on strength of S.C.R. and subsequently not approved.. . . .		
(c) Care of Neurological and sub-normal cases.. . . .		
(d) Necessitous cases—pensions—under arrangement with Patriotic Fund.. . . .		
(e) Cashing cheques at par for Canadians who joined Imperial Units.. . . .		
(f) Loans to retrained disabled men for tools and equipment.		
(g) Loans to disabled men for training and education.. . . .		
(h) To take care of unemployment during coming winter.. . .		
Total.. . . .		\$50,000,000

F.—THE FLYNN PROPOSAL.

Your Committee are of the opinion that nothing would be gained by entering upon a detailed analysis of the general scheme for re-establishment presented by Mr. Flynn. His proposals if carried out would involve the raising and distribution among returned men of over one billion dollars, a sum equivalent to two-thirds of our entire war debt and that, for interest charges alone, would entail the raising of a sum of approximately fifty-five million dollars annually. Apart altogether from the suggested basis of distribution, the Committee unhesitatingly agree that the sums of money involved are so huge as to render the scheme absolutely impracticable, and for this reason cannot recommend the same for the consideration of Parliament.

G.—THE G.W.V.A. PROPOSAL.

Regarding the general scheme for re-establishment proposed by a Committee representing the G.W.V.A., your Committee agree that the plan submitted was prepared with great care and thoroughness and was presented in a spirit that was highly commendable. By this plan a serious and earnest effort was made to suggest a comprehensive method of dealing with the general re-establishment problem as it is viewed by the committee representing the G.W.V.A.

Apart altogether from the amount of money involved in carrying out the proposals made—which aggregate four hundred millions or more—your Committee are of the opinion that the plan itself is based upon principles and embraces weaknesses that will not stand close scrutiny. In this connection attention may be called to the following:—

- (a) The plan is founded on the principle that every man who saw service in Great Britain, France or in Canada for more than six months is in need of further financial assistance for re-establishment purposes. With this view the Committee cannot concur.

For the purpose of indicating the view-point of the G.W.V.A. committee, the following are extracts taken from their memorandum,—

“Re-establishment” shall mean a condition of reinstatement at the expense of the State, available to all ex-members of the Forces as described herein, and to the dependent next-of-kin of deceased ex-members of such Forces, who under this plan are shown to be qualified applicants, by means of the Free Grant of Financial Aid, as governed by the Basic Table of Re-Establishment.

[Parts XI, F, G.]

"Financial aid shall be applied for and granted for the purpose of Re-establishment and is not intended to be a supplementary War Service Gratuity, a pension or a reward for service.

"It must also be recognized that those who served in the Great War, regardless of whether they suffered physically or not, have, by severance from their former pursuits, incurred a serious commercial disability which the helping hand of the State Financial Aid can alleviate, and bring back to them a semblance of the position they enjoyed at the time of enlistment.

"Financial aid will be declined by the Board to an applicant whose motives are other than for re-establishment, and the same will be held in trust for him until he satisfies the Board that the Financial Aid applied for will ensure his Re-establishment in the safest manner possible.

"From the above (referring to table showing summary of costs) it is reasonable to assume that a percentage (placed at 25 per cent) will be unclaimed, or the need of re-establishment be not proven."

(b) Your Committee had the greatest difficulty in understanding the viewpoint of the proposers of the scheme as to what constitutes "need" or "actual need" for re-establishment purposes in individual cases. The plan submitted clearly and unmistakably fixes the amount to which each man would be entitled. It was contended, however, that this amount should not be paid or placed to the man's credit unless the applicant could show that he needed the assistance. Your Committee have the gravest doubt as to the feasibility of this suggestion. The claims put forth that there would be a considerable saving on this account cannot be accepted. Should the plan be approved, your Committee is convinced the only reasonable course open to Parliament would be to provide additional gratuities to all soldiers irrespective of individual need. Any other course adopted would lead to endless friction and trouble.

(c) As an illustration of the working out of the proposed plan and as an indication of one of the principles upon which it is based, provision is made whereby all men who saw service in France in any particular year would be entitled to the same financial assistance or grant regardless of the length of their subsequent service or the date upon which they returned to Canada. To put the proposal concretely: three men join the forces in 1914; one is retained in Canada during the whole period of the war on necessary military duty; the two others proceed to England in 1914; one of these reaches France in 1914; the other in 1915; the one sent to France in 1914 returns to Canada in 1915 and is discharged; the other who went to France remains there to the end of the war. Under the proposal made, the man who remained in Canada on service during the whole period of the war would be entitled to \$375; the man who saw service in France, returned to Canada and was discharged in 1915 would be entitled to \$2,500 and the man who reached France in 1915 and saw service to the end of the war would be entitled to \$2,300. This principle runs through the whole scheme. The year or the month of arrival in England or France is the chief factor determining the grant to which any man would be entitled. The committee holds the view that the proposal as made, if carried into effect, would give rise to discriminations and inequalities that could not be justified.

(d) The plan provides that non-combatants shall receive 25 per cent less than combatants. Here again there are difficulties in the way of the approval of the plan. To illustrate: two men join the C.E.F. in 1916; one is ordered to remain at Halifax on necessary military duty; the other goes to England and in the same year is attached to a Forestry Battalion operating in the South West of France where he remains. Regardless of the length of time either serves, the one would be entitled to a grant of \$225, and the other \$1,125, or five times as much. Your committee are of the view that it would take a great deal of explanation to convince these two men that they were treated justly and equitably.

(e) The proposal that under certain circumstances government bonds should be issued and held in reserve for the soldiers, is open to the objections referred to earlier in this report. At best, it is but a temporary expedient. If, in the great majority of instances as was alleged, assistance is urgently and immediately required these bonds would have to be converted into actual cash in a comparatively short time.

Generally speaking, your committee feels that while these proposals were conceived with the very best of intentions the practical working out of the same would result in many grave discrepancies and inequalities that would give rise sooner or later to further demands to remedy same.

Finally, as the proposals submitted call for the raising by way of loans in the immediate or near future, of a sum or sums aggregating \$400,000,000 or more, your committee agree that in their judgment the financial standing of Canada is such as to make this impossible. In reaching this conclusion the committee have had to keep in mind the additional burdens that must be borne by the State in carrying to completion the re-establishment work now on hand as well as the further expenditures to be made should Parliament approve of the recommendations of the Committee as to new work to be undertaken and the extensions and improvements to existing work.

H.—THE MARGESON PLAN.

This plan differs radically from the others in several important details. It is based, however, on the principle of a further cash gratuity or bonus. The plan if adopted would involve an expenditure of approximately \$200,000,000. For the reasons already given the Committee agree that they cannot recommend to Parliament the adoption of this suggestion.

I.—THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Throughout the course of the inquiry many representations were made to the Committee by witnesses and through telegrams, letters and resolutions received from individuals, municipalities, boards of trade, trades and labour councils, ministerial associations and other organizations to the effect that there was likely to be a serious unemployment situation among returned soldiers throughout Canada during the approaching winter resulting in hardship and that as a consequence the Committee should make such recommendation for adoption by Parliament as would provide such financial assistance as may be needed to cope with the situation.

Your Committee from the evidence submitted have every reason to believe there is a possibility of there being considerable unemployment in certain sections of Canada during the coming winter but not to any great extent if any beyond that experienced in normal years in pre-war days. As to unemployment prevailing among the civilian population who have not seen service, your Committee concur in the view that the problem of taking care of the situation rests with the provinces and municipalities concerned. As to any unavoidable unemployment that may exist among returned men during the winter months your Committee are of the opinion that the Federal Government should assume the responsibility for making such provision as is deemed necessary to meet the emergency. With this object in view your Committee would recommend that steps be taken to provide assistance for all necessitous cases, that for the purpose of handling the problem the necessary administrative machinery be organized without delay and that whatever appropriations are required to reasonably provide such financial assistance as may be necessary should be made available.

[Parts XI, H, I.]

J.—BILL No. 10.

For the purpose of making suitable provision to enable the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to administer the work which has been or which may be assigned to it your Committee begs to recommend that Bill No. 10, be amended by striking section 1, therefrom and substituting the following instead thereof:—

1. Section 5 of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Act, Chapter 42 of the Statutes of 1918 is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

5. (1) The Minister shall have the management and control of all such matters as are assigned to him from time to time by the Governor in Council, relating in any way to the re-establishment in civil life of all persons who, since August 1, 1914, served in the Naval or Military Forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Allies, and to the care of the dependents of such persons.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may make such regulations from time to time as he may deem necessary and advisable.

(a) For the control and management of any hospital, workshop, home, school, or other institution, owned, acquired, or used by His Majesty for the training, care or treatment of persons who have served in the Great European War which commenced in August, 1914, and of the persons undergoing care, treatment or training therein, or who receive any benefit administered by the Minister;

(b) For granting authority to the Minister, subject to rules and regulations approved by the Governor in Council, to employ such technical and special temporary staff as may be required to meet the special conditions may arise in carrying on the work with which the Minister is charged, notwithstanding the Civil Service Act, 1918, and amendments thereto, and other similar Acts bearing on the Civil Service of Canada;

(c) For the marking or stamping of artificial limbs or appliances issued from the Department, and to prevent the removal or defacement of such stamps or marks or the use of any counterfeit thereof, and to prevent the purchase, sale, receiving or other disposal of such artificial limbs or appliances without the authority of the Minister; to forbid any false statement, suggestion or representation with respect to any artificial limbs, appliances or other goods manufactured in or for or issued from the Department.

(d) For the disposal of any moneys payable by the Crown to the estates of deceased or insane officers, soldiers or other persons, or any properties or moneys in the possession or control of the Department belonging to such officers, soldiers or other persons, or otherwise;

(e) For prescribing the payments, grants or allowances, if any, to be made to persons or their dependents whenever such persons are being cared for under the provisions of this Act, either by medical treatment, training or otherwise;

(f) With respect to reciprocal or other arrangements with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Government of any British Dominion or the Government of any of His Majesty's Allies in the said War, or the Government of the United States of America, for the treatment, care and training and the issue of payments, grants or allowances to persons who have served in the Forces of any such Government when cared for under the provisions of this Act, either by medical treatment, training or otherwise, or to their dependents;

(g) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, with respect to any matter placed under the control and management of the Minister; and

(h) For imposing penalties recoverable upon summary conviction for the violation of any provision of any such regulation.

(3) In the event of the appropriation made for this work for the fiscal year 1919-20 not being sufficient for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, the Governor in Council may order that any further moneys required, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of fifteen million dollars, shall be paid out of the appropriation for demobilization purposes.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed in any way to affect the powers or duties of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, or the Soldier Settlement Board.

Your Committee beg to submit herewith, for the information of the House, a copy of their proceedings and the evidence taken by them, and also certain papers and records submitted to the Committee, but not contained in their proceedings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. CALDER,
Chairman.

NOTE.—¹See House of Commons Debates ("Hansard") Nos. 46, 47 and 48 of November 5, 6 and 7 for consideration of the Fourth and Final Report by the House. See also Journals of the House at pp. 162, 165, 167 and 168.

NOTE.—²See Journals of the House at page 181 for Motion for printing.

APPENDICES OF FINAL REPORT

(Referred to on pages 37-38 herein.)

APPENDIX No. 1.

MEMORANDUM OF THE GREAT WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION RE PLAN, ETC., OF SOLDIERS' RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

To the Parliamentary Committee on Bill No. 10:

The attached document contains the detailed plan of re-establishment which is advocated by the Dominion command of the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada, and of which the following is a brief summary:

1. The principle involved is, that re-establishment should be available to all ex-members of the Forces and their dependent next-of-kin, by the means of the free grant of financial aid by the state.

2. The awards should be governed by the basic table of re-establishment which is laid down and fully explained on pages eight and nine, and is intended to be available to all who served, regardless of whether they received a pension or not and regardless of whether they have taken up land under the Soldier Settlement Act or not, and regardless of whether they have received vocational training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment or not. It is also intended to re-establish the dependent next-of-kin of those who have died, in the same measure as the member would have received had he lived to partake of the same. It is also intended to provide for the ex-members of the Imperial and Allied Forces and their dependent next-of-kin who were resident in Canada prior to August 4, 1914.

3. The plan does not provide for an indiscriminate "hand-out" but it does provide for true re-establishment always under the administrative control of the Government as regards every individual case. In addition, every applicant for financial aid under this plan will be required to demonstrate that State assistance in re-establishment is a real necessity for the welfare and future security of himself and his dependents.

4. Provision is made for the anticipated stress of the coming winter by means of a small cash grant, payable on November 1 of this year, to be used by the person concerned to meet current and legitimate obligations. The balance of the grant is under absolute government control, to be expended by them upon a form of re-establishment to be selected by the applicant with the approval of the central board.

5. The subsequent expenditure within Canada of the financial aid herein suggested, will stimulate industry in every conceivable form; the fear of unemployment will be removed; agriculture and other vitally productive enterprises including the development of natural resources will be encouraged to a degree that will promote national stability, prosperity and happiness.

6. Due regard has been taken of the cost of the plan, and the estimates shown on the three last pages are considered reasonably accurate.

7. This plan is confined to the spirit of constructive re-establishment in accordance with the needs of the situation as it actually exists, and the duty of bringing it to the attention of the Government through this Committee is now being fulfilled. It is anticipated, therefore, that in the carrying out of the measure herein proposed, the Government will secure the means of defraying its cost in the same capable manner that other great issues have been successfully met in the past.

[App. No. 1.]

The Great War Veterans' Association of Canada Inc., Dominion Convention,
Vancouver, B.C., June 30-July 5, 1919.

Resolution No. 3.

WHEREAS it is due to the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and imperative in the national interest that effective means should be promptly found for the re-establishment of the soldier and his assimilation into the civil life of the country.

AND WHEREAS it is essential that such re-establishment should be accomplished in such manner as to place the soldier as nearly as possible on an equal footing with those whose business or professional career or other earning power has not been interrupted by military service; and so that he may be adequately rehabilitated in civil life and the better enabled to bear his share of the immense burden of taxation which the war has placed upon the country.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable that such re-establishment should be accomplished with a minimum of administrative cost, so that the soldier may receive the maximum of benefit from the money expended and the burden to the country may not be unduly increased.

AND WHEREAS in view of the serious unemployment problem that faces the country in the immediate future, to accomplish these objects in a manner equitable to every individual citizen under the varying conditions of this vast Dominion, the most satisfactory system is one of gratuity payments:

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada in annual convention assembled this second day of July, 1919, urge upon the Government of Canada the necessity of the immediate adoption of a system of bonus payments as the most satisfactory and effective means of re-establishing the soldiers.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that after careful thought and full consideration, we are of opinion that the granting of such bonus upon an equality basis be limited only by the country's ability to pay, so as to enable the beneficiary to become efficiently established with security and happiness. The classification of beneficiaries, the method of distribution and administration to be agreed and decided upon by a joint parliamentary and Great War Veterans' Association commission.

AND THAT THIS BONUS should be in addition to any gratuity or pension for disability resulting from service; and that in the case of members of the Expeditionary Forces whose death occurred whilst in the service or after discharge therefrom, such bonus shall be paid to their dependents;

ALL of the benefits contained in this resolution shall apply to those resident in Canada prior to the 4th August, 1914, who served in the Imperial forces, and are now or may be at any further date domiciled in Canada.

INTRODUCTION.

The attached Resolution adopted by unanimous vote by the Dominion Convention of the Great War Veterans of Canada on July 3, 1919, embodies the substance of Re-Establishment, not only for ex-members of the Overseas Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine and Air Forces, and their dependent next-of-kin, but for the entire Dominion of Canada. Apart from the financial aid which is advocated for the ex-members of the Forces and their dependents, its very expenditure by them and upon them within Canada cannot but extend benefit to the entire commercial life of the country.

With the adoption of this Resolution by a Convention of Delegates representing Veterans of the Great War now residing in every town and city of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the fact was registered in no uncertain manner that practical Re-Establishment along the lines therein suggested, was a vital national necessity.

Since the paramount need of Re-establishment has been demonstrated by the Great War Veterans themselves, the next task which they have undertaken is to secure
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approbation to the plan by the citizens and Government of Canada, urging upon them the need for immediate action if the stability and happiness of our country is to be maintained.

A community as a whole fully realizes that it would be unfair to penalize over half a million Canadians who answered duty's call, by accepting the sacrifices which have been freely made in defence of our national honour; and then to permit them to shift for themselves after the victory had been won. Each one of that half million suffered either mental or physical disability, or both, the extent of which was increased and aggravated by the length and nature of the services rendered, so that upon their discharge from the Forces into civil life they must begin all over again the struggle for existence, saddled with a handicap of mental and physical disability which active service has imposed upon them.

It must also be recognized that those who served in the Great War, regardless of whether they suffered physically or not, have, by severance from their former pursuits, incurred a serious commercial disability which the helping hand of state financial aid can alleviate, and bring back to them a semblance of the position they enjoyed at the time of enlistment.

Notwithstanding the several schemes which have been brought into being to assist towards the Re-establishment of ex-members of the Forces into civil life, the greater percentage of whom are ineligible to receive their benefits, with the result that the country to-day is faced with the problem of efficient Re-establishment available and applicable to all. Financial aid is a measure which can be dispensed to universally meet the needs of Re-establishment, and every ex-member of the Forces, male or female, and the dependent next-of-kin of those who have fallen, should be eligible therefor, should they desire to avail themselves to it.

Complete Re-establishment may be most quickly effected by State financial aid, when in the form of an equitable distribution it is made available to every ex-member of the Forces and the dependent next-of-kin of those who have died either whilst on service, or after discharge therefrom.

Physical disabilities incurred whilst on active service are presumably compensated for by pension. It is a well known fact that thousands who enlisted made enormous financial sacrifices in order to do so, never seeking to be re-imbursed for their personal loss; and it is a fact that most of those same people are to-day facing a new start in life minus their former possessions and advantages. It must not be inferred, however, that re-imbursement is suggested; there is now only one plan advocated which is that of Re-establishment.

Mental and commercial disabilities incurred and aggravated by service are the chief factors which have to be dealt with and provided for by Re-establishment. In these real disabilities, the mental strain of service and the complete severance from former activities of occupation and livelihood, leave the great handicap which has to be overcome upon discharge into civil life, and their extent can only be gauged by the length and nature of the service rendered.

It is only fair to estimate, therefore, that the earlier in the Great War a person enlisted, the more has he lost touch with his former occupation and the greater his difficulty of Re-establishment; and, so much longer will it take him to receive the former mental and commercial equilibrium which has been lost, during which period of citizen-reconstruction he must struggle with a handicap until his former status and earning capacity has been regained. It is also only fair to estimate that the person who served as an actual combatant suffered a far greater mental and physical strain than one whose service never came within that category; in other words, service in France should claim greatest consideration, with England next, and Canada last. Hence there must be recognized three distinct grades of service, namely: (1) Canada, (2) England, (3) France (meaning services rendered in any country during the Great War, upon whose soil actual hostilities were conducted.)

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THE PLAN OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

INTERPRETATION.

1. "Re-establishment" shall mean a condition of reinstatement at the expense of the State, available to all ex-members of the Forces as described herein, and to the dependent next-of-kin of deceased ex-members of such Forces, who under this plan are shown to be qualified applicants; by means of the Free Grant of Financial Aid as governed by the Basic Table of Re-establishment.

2. "Financial Aid" shall mean the free grant of cash or its equivalent, distributed individually on an equality basis to all qualified applicants regardless of rank; governed by the Basic Table of Re-establishment; and to be drawn from a special fund set aside for the purpose by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to encourage re-establishment into civil life of ex-members of the Canadian Overseas Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine, and Air Forces; of qualified ex-members of the Canadian Permanent Military and Naval Forces as hereinafter specified and of qualified ex-members of the Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine and Air Forces of Great Britain and her Allies; and to the qualified dependent next-of-kin of deceased ex-members of the Forces herein described.

3. "Beneficiary" shall mean any person, male or female, coming within the qualifications of service or dependency.

4. "Basic Table of Re-establishment" shall mean that classification of service with corresponding award of Financial Aid, by periods, to qualified applicants, and such table shall be the standard governing all awards.

5. "Canada" as referred to in the Basic Table of Re-Establishment, shall include

5. "Canada" as referred to in the Basic Table of Re-establishment, shall include Greenwich westerly, to the 180th Meridian of Longitude, and north of the Equatorial line.

6. "England" as referred to in the Basic Table of Re-Establishment, shall include the British Isles, but (for Naval and Mercantile Marine Forces only) not including any Territorial Waters or High Seas easterly from the 20th Meridian of Longitude West of Greenwich to the 80th Meridian of Longitude East of Greenwich, and north of the Equatorial Line. This section shall also be the basis of service with the Forces in Siberia or any point in the Far East in Asia.

7. "France" as referred to in the Basic Table of Re-establishment shall mean any country upon whose soil hostilities were in progress at any time during the Great War of 1914-1918 with the exception of Siberia or any point in the Far East of Asia which specific zone is provided for in section 6. This section (7) shall include all Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine and Air Forces who served in any zone of land or sea south of the Equatorial Line; and shall also include all Naval and Mercantile Marine operations eastward from the 20th Meridian of Longitude west of Greenwich to and including the 80th Meridian of Longitude east of Greenwich, north of the Equatorial line.

8. "Qualified Applicant" shall mean (1) any person, male or female, who regularly attested and did actually serve in the Canadian Overseas Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine or Air Force in the Great War of 1914-1918. (2) Any person, male or female, who was a resident and citizen of Canada on or before August 4, 1914, who regularly attested and did actually serve in the Military, Naval, Mercantile Marine or Air Forces of Great Britain or of her Allies, in the Great War of 1914-1918. (3) Any person, male or female, whilst an attested member of the Naval, Mercantile Marine or Air Forces of Canada and did actually serve on Sea or Air in the defence of the Atlantic coast during the Great War of 1914-1918. (4) Any person who was the wife of a now deceased person as described in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3, provided that she has not re-married, in which case no financial aid shall be awarded to her. A widow who is childless shall receive such financial aid as would have been awarded to her had he lived. A widow who has dependent children under 21 years of age, shall receive fifty per cent of the financial aid for which her deceased husband would have

been eligible, and the children shall equally share the remaining fifty per cent, same to be deposited with an official trustee until they arrive at the age of 21 years, when their share shall be paid over to them; interest at the rate of 5 per cent shall be paid quarterly by the Official Trustee to the mother or guardian of the said children for their maintenance and benefit. (5) Any person or persons, being dependent child or children of a deceased person as described in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3 and whose mother also is deceased or has re-married, shall receive in equal proportion the financial aid which would have been available to their father had he lived. An Official Trustee shall hold such financial aid in trust for such child or children until the age of 21 years is reached when the proportionate share due to a child or children shall be payable, and which in the interim shall bear interest at 5 per cent which shall be paid by the Official Trustee quarterly to the guardian of such child or children for their maintenance and benefit. The mother or guardian of the child or children as described in sub-sections 4 and 5 shall be deemed in their behalf to be a qualified applicant. (6) Any person or persons being the deserted wife, or the wife, child or children (if any) of a person as described in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3, who during his period of service with the Forces did desert therefrom and since that time has failed to contribute to the support of such wife and children, shall be deemed qualified in the same measure and by the same rules laid down in sub-sections 4 and 5 hereof, but all such awards shall be at the sole discretion of the Board after a full investigation. (7) Any person who is the unmarried wife of a person as described in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3, and now has a child or children dependent upon her, subject to the approval of the Board after full and absolute investigation only. Where an award is granted, the same shall be governed by the provisions contained in sub-sections 4 and 5 hereof, and shall be deemed beneficiaries with prior claim to Re-Establishment over the man should he still be living. (8) Any persons who are dependent mother and father of a deceased person as described in sub-sections 1, 2 and 3, shall be qualified as joint beneficiaries, provided always that financial aid has not been rendered to widow, child or children of such deceased person as prior beneficiaries in which case no claim by parent or parents shall lie. If one parents is deceased, the surviving parent, if dependent, shall be deemed sole beneficiary, provided always that financial aid has not been rendered to widow, child or children of such deceased person as prior beneficiaries, in which case no claim by surviving parent shall lie. (9) Any person or persons who are the dependent sister or sisters, brother or brothers of a deceased person as described in subsections 1, 2 and 3 provided always that Financial Aid has not been rendered to widow, child or children, parent or parents of such deceased person as prior beneficiaries, in which case no claim by sister or sisters, brother or sisters shall lie. One dependent sister or one dependent brother shall be sole beneficiary whom no prior claimants exist, but when more than one dependent sister or sisters, brother or brothers exist, the Financial Aid shall be distributed, in proportions. Financial Aid for any such beneficiaries in this subsection who are under the age of 21 years shall be held by an official trustee for such sister or sisters, brother or brothers, until the age of 21 years is reached, when Financial Aid or the proportionate share thereof shall be payable, and in the interim shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent which shall be paid by the Official Trustee quarterly to the guardian of such beneficiary or beneficiaries for their maintenance and benefit. (10) Any person, male or female, who was a bona-fide citizen of Canada prior to August 4, 1914, and did serve under the Mercantile Marine Flag of any nation upon any vessel engaged in the transportation of Military, Naval or Air Forces, or munitions of War for Canada, Great Britain or her Allies, within the Sea Danger Zone as defined by the British Admiralty; such service to be defined as from the year in which the applicant first entered the above Sea Danger Zone, and the award to be governed by the Basic Table of Re-Establishment for service in France only, as a Combatant. In the event of death having occurred to such person whilst engaged in the previously described service; his dependent next-of-kin as described in subsections 4, 5 and 8, shall be deemed

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a qualified applicant in the same measure and by the same rules laid down in such sub-sections. (11) Only one application shall be qualified in respect to Financial Aid for one beneficiary except in the case of aged and totally dependent parent or parents, and then only at the discretion of the Board. (12) Financial Aid rendered to any persons coming within the scope of sub-section 2, shall be reduced by the amount of corresponding grant which has been or shall be at any future date paid to them by the respective Governments in whose service they were engaged. (13) There shall be no distinction of rank. Private and Officer shall be equally eligible to qualify for Financial Aid as provided in the Basic Table of Re-establishment. (14) All qualified applicants shall establish their claims to Financial Aid which in no case will be awarded unless the Regulations governing the Plan of Re-establishment have been complied with. (15) No person male or female, who is not resident in Canada shall be considered a qualified applicant. (16) Any person, male or female, who never left the Canada Zone, who received injuries or incurred disabilities of a pensionable nature, regardless of the length of service performed.

9. "Disqualified applicant" shall mean (1) Any person, male or female, with less than six calendar months of unbroken service after attestation who never left Canada for service overseas, excepting always those persons classed as qualified applicants in subsection 16 of section 8. (2) Any person, male or female, whose official record shows desertion or dishonourably discharged. The Board at their discretion however, may award a Special Re-establishment Grant to a person who deserted, but who later re-enlisted and afterwards did actually serve on a fighting front, and now holds an honourable discharge. Such Special Re-establishment Grant shall be based on the date of re-enlistment and for which subsequent service the honourable discharge was granted. (3) Any person who enlisted after the signing of the Armistice of November 11, 1918, regardless of the nature and locality of service rendered. (4) Any person, male or female, not resident in the Dominion of Canada.

10. "Combatant" shall mean any person, male or female, who actually served on a fighting front, regardless of whether such person was or was not on the strength of a combatant or non-combatant unit on land, sea or air. Qualified applicants in the combatant class shall be eligible for the full amount of Financial Aid as per the Basic Table of Re-establishment. A qualified applicant who has actually rendered combatant service shall be rated as a combatant in Canada, England and France.

11. "Non-Combatant" shall mean any person, male or female, who actually did not at any time see service on a fighting front, whether such person did or did not enter any country wherein hostilities were in progress, and whether such person was not on the strength of a combatant or non-combatant unit on land, sea, or air. The Financial Aid which may be granted to Qualified Applicants in the non-combatant class shall be 25 per cent less than would be granted to a "Combatant" with corresponding grade of service as per the Basic Table of Re-establishment.

12. "Board" shall mean the Commission of Administration as constituted and appointed for the purpose of Chief Executive Control; to classify, administer and distribute Financial Aid to qualified applicants.

13. "Provincial Boards" shall mean such Provincial Boards as appointed by the Board and under the administrative and disciplinary control thereof. Such Provincial Boards shall be appointed by the Board, with one such Provincial Board in each Province of the Dominion of Canada.

14. "Qualification Boards" shall mean such as are appointed as and where required by Provincial Boards, and under the administrative and disciplinary control thereof. Such Qualification Boards shall be appointed by their respective Provincial Board, with the approval of the Board at Ottawa.

15. "Questionnaire" shall mean that form as issued by the Board to qualified applicants, who by that means shall establish their first application for Re-establishment Financial Aid.

The Plan of Re-Establishment.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada, recognizing the principle of Re-establishment for all ex-members of its forces that served in the Great War of 1914-1918, and further that such re-establishment can most effectually be accomplished by means of the free grant of state financial aid, is invited to approve the following plan:

1. There shall be reserved for the purposes of this plan of re-establishment in the Dominion of Canada a sum which shall be deemed adequate to meet the distribution suggested, and which shall be limited only by the extent of the financial resources of the country.

2. The benefits of this plan of re-establishment is to be available to individuals coming within the qualified category who rendered service in the Canadian military, naval, mercantile marine and air forces, and also to those who served in the military, naval, mercantile marine and air forces of Great Britain and her Allies who were bona fide citizens of Canada prior to August 4, 1914, all of which is specifically defined under the heads of "Interpretation" and "General Regulations" as contained in the plan of re-establishment.

3. The subjoined basic table of re-establishment which forms a schedule of equitable distribution of financial aid, the classification of beneficiaries, and the system of administration shall be adopted, with a view of proceeding to action without delay, so that the beneficiaries shall be granted by the state a form of permanent re-establishment as provided herein, and as selected by the beneficiary.

The Board.

There shall be constituted a commission for the administration of the plan of re-establishment, to be called "The Board," which shall consist of not more than five members to be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall be a body corporate. Four of such members shall have served as combatants in the Great War of 1914-1918. One of the five members shall be appointed chairman of the board by the Governor General in Council, and he shall hold that office while he remains a member of the board.

The specific authority and duties of the board shall be outlined and determined by the Governor General in Council, and the labours of each member of the board should be so confined during the lifetime of the board.

The headquarters of the board should be at the city of Ottawa. The board should have authority to appoint a provincial board and qualification boards in each province in the Dominion of Canada, and the board will define their duties and the scope of their authority, but the awards and decisions of such provincial and qualification boards should always be under the administrative and disciplinary control of the board.

Initial Procedure.

The Board shall cause the issue of a "Re-establishment Questionnaire," which shall be available for free distribution to all qualified applicants, who shall be required to answer all questions appearing thereon, having same duly attested. There shall be two forms of questionnaires (1) for ex-members of the forces, and (2) for dependent next-of-kin of deceased members of the forces.

Any wilful mis-statement with deliberate intent to defraud shall render the applicant disqualified from any participation in the plan of re-establishment. The questionnaire forms, when regularly presented shall be verified by the Board as against the official record of the applicant which is held at Ottawa or elsewhere in the case of an applicant having served in the Imperial or Allied Forces.

The Questionnaire.

The form of questionnaire shall be so arranged that the applicant shall be required to answer all questions as from their best knowledge and belief, as regards military,

vanal, mercantile marine, or air service, and any slight inaccuracy as to day or date shall not be construed to mean that the applicant has made a false declaration. A false declaration shall be determined by the Board upon comparison of the official record with the questionnaire, and their decision in the matter shall be final.

Below the application answers, a space shall be provided for a certificate of verification by the Board, who shall designate the basis of financial aid as provided under the basic table of re-establishment.

The questionnaire having been filled out by the applicant and duly verified by the board, who have entered in the space provided the amount of financial aid may be granted, shall refer the questionnaire to the provincial board concerned. The provincial Board shall then require the applicant to designate a chosen form of re-establishment, which shall consist of one or any acceptable combination of the following features:—

1. Home purchase (Residence or release of Mortgage).
2. Home purchase (Furnishings or outstanding debts thereon).
3. Land purchase (Farming; independent of S.S.B.).
4. Land purchase (Reduction of indebtedness under S.S.B.)
5. Stock and Implement Purchase.
6. Business purchase (Entering business alone).
7. Business purchase (Partnership).
8. Unemployment or Life Insurance or Annuities.
9. Retraining and Educational.
10. Endowment Fund for wife, children or parents.
11. Bonds or interest-bearing investments (such as Victory Bonds).
12. Any feature other than the above, which demonstrates true re-establishment

which an applicant may select subject to the approval of the Board. If money only is applied for, proof will be required by the Board that same is to be expended in Canada for the specific purpose of re-establishment.

The assistance and co-operation of the Governmental Departments in effecting purchases of material houses, land (including reduction of existing loans on land under the Soldier Settlement Board) and investments, shall be available by the Board so as to procure the maximum of the benefits of Re-establishment by the applicant. Distribution of Financial Aid, as provided herein, shall be confined to Canada, except in the case of dependents, and then only at the discretion of the Board.

Basic Table of Re-establishment.

Year of Enlistment.	For Service in Canada.	Year of Arrival.	For Service in England.	Year of Arrival.	For Service in France.
	\$		\$		\$
A—1914.....	500 00	F—1914.....	1,000 00	L—1914.....	1,000 00
B—1915.....	400 00	G—1915.....	800 00	M—1915.....	800 00
C—1916.....	300 00	H—1916.....	600 00	N—1916.....	600 00
D—1917.....	200 00	J—1917.....	400 00	O—1917.....	400 00
E—1918.....	100 00	K—1918.....	200 00	P—1918.....	200 00

NOTE.—The Basic Table of Re-establishment may also be constructed on a monthly pro-rata basis instead of straight annual periods as shown.

The above basic Table of Re-establishment which illustrates the amount of Financial Aid, which under this plan of Re-establishment is made available to qualified applicants, shall be the accepted standard for "Combatants."

All "Non-Combatants" to be awarded 25 per cent less than the basic amounts shown therein.

Any qualified applicant whose grant for Financial Aid has been approved by the Board for a stated amount as per the Basic Table of Re-establishment, shall be eligible to receive Cash not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars on or before the first day

of November, 1919, or the entire amount of their award, should the total amount of same be that amount or less, which may be used to meet the current obligations of the applicant at his own discretion, but the remaining balance of the award shall be applied to the selected form of Re-establishment as laid out in this plan.

General Regulations governing the Plan of Re-establishment.

1. The Board at Ottawa shall be in supreme control and their decision on all matters not specifically provided for shall be final.

2. The method of computing the financial aid to be granted to all concerned shall be governed by the basic table of re-establishment by the following process:—

(a) *For Service in Canada.*—The amount set opposite the year of enlistment shall determine the grant, and the succeeding years served in Canada shall have no bearing on the total.

(b) *For Service in Canada and England.*—Add to the amount as described in subsection (a) the amount set opposite to the year of arrival in England; the sum of both amounts shall determine the financial aid which may be granted, and the succeeding years served in Canada and England shall have no bearing on the total.

(c) *For Service in Canada, England and France.*—Add to the amounts as described in subsections (a) and (b) the amount set opposite to the year of arrival in France, and the sum of the three amounts shall determine the full amount of financial aid which may be granted, and the succeeding years shall have no bearing on the total.

Example—

Man enlisted in Canada 1914 (A)	\$ 500
Arrived in England 1915 (G)	800
Arrived in France 1916 (N)	600
	<hr/>
Total financial aid granted	\$1,900
	<hr/>

Example—

Man enlisted in Canada 1918 (E)	\$ 100
(Served over six months and never left Canada.)	
	<hr/>
Basic amount financial aid	\$ 100
Being non-combatant, deduct 25 per cent	25
	<hr/>
Net amount financial aid	\$ 75
	<hr/>

3. In such a plan, involving as it does countless features against which it is impossible to provide, the Board shall observe the spirit of re-establishment of the individual and of the country, and their awards shall be governed accordingly.

4. Financial aid shall be applied for and granted for the purpose of re-establishment, and is not intended to be a supplementary war service gratuity, a pension, or a reward for services rendered. Neither is it intended to be a legacy for the benefit of any person or persons other than the dependent next-of-kin of a deceased person, who, if living, would be a qualified applicant.

5. The Board shall refuse to grant financial aid to any applicant whose intention it is to migrate to another country. The Board shall have power to deviate from this rule in the case of widows, children, and dependent next-of-kin.

6. When the applicant is making choice of one, or a combination of the several forms of re-establishment suggested, due care should be taken by the Board that the selection of the applicant is for the best interest of himself, his family, and the country.

Financial aid will be declined by the Board to an applicant whose motives are other than for re-establishment and the same will be held in trust for him, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of approval by the Board, until he satisfies the Board that the financial aid applied for will ensure his re-establishment in the safest manner possible.

7. No member of the permanent military, naval, or air forces of Canada shall be eligible for financial aid except those who were transferred to overseas forces, and then their service shall count as from the date of such transfer; excepting those naval forces who actually served on the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, whose grant shall be as for service in Canada, and classified as combatants.

8. Any qualified applicant who prior to enlistment was an employee of the Civil Service of Canada, and whilst on service with the forces as described herein did receive the pay of the Civil Service position as well as the pay of the rank held in the forces, shall be eligible for financial aid as per the basic table of re-establishment, but such grant shall be deducted by the amount of wages paid by the Government for such Civil Service position. The Board, however, shall make due allowance to the credit of such applicant in respect to Separation and Patriotic Fund allowances which would otherwise have been paid to a person not in receipt of Civil Service pay whilst a member of the forces.

9. Any qualified applicant who after discharge from the forces as described herein did, together with his wife or dependent next-of-kin, receive war service gratuity exceeding the sum of \$600, shall have such excess amount deducted from the financial aid provided herein.

10. Female members of the forces as described herein shall rank the same as male members. V.A.D.'s and similar non-attested voluntary workers who were regularly attached to any unit shall be eligible for financial aid, according to the basic table of re-establishment, but all such awards shall be classed as "special re-establishment grants" and may only be awarded by the Board at Ottawa, who must determine that real need for re-establishment actually exists.

Service Table—(Estimated).

Year.	Total Enlistments.	Disqualified for Grant a/c less than Six months service.	Duplicate Enlistments.	Desertions.	Net Total Qualified for Grant.
1914.....	96,000	25,000	2,000	500	68,500
1915.....	110,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	84,000
1916.....	179,000	25,000	5,000	2,000	147,000
1917.....	56,000	5,000	10,000	500	56,500
1918.....	143,000	30,000	2,000	1,000	110,000
Total.....	591,000	105,000	15,000	5,000	466,000

Year.	Total Qualified For Grant never left Canada.	Total Served in Canada. England & Siberia.	Total never left England.	Total Served in Canada England & France.
1914.....	5,000	35,000	15,000	1,000
1915.....	10,000	90,000	35,000	65,000
1916.....	10,000	125,000	60,000	75,000
1917.....	5,000	100,000	45,000	50,000
1918.....	17,000	69,000	29,000	44,000
Total.....	47,000	419,000	184,000	235,000

Summary.

Grand total enlistments.....	591,000
Grand total disqualified for Financial Aid.....	125,000
Balance qualified for Financial Aid.....	466,000
Total applicants for service in Canada only.....	47,000
Total applicants for service Canada and England.....	184,000
Total applicants for service Canada, England and France.....	235,000
Grand total applicants, all gradgs.....	466,000

Service in Canada Section—(Estimate).

Year.	Net Total Qualified.	Rate.	Basic Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$
1914.....	5,000	500 00	2,500,000
1915.....	10,000	400 00	4,000,000
1916.....	10,000	300 00	3,000,000
1917.....	5,000	200 00	1,000,000
1918.....	17,000	100 00	1,700 00
Total.....	47,000		12,200,000
Deduct 25% a/c non-combatants.....			\$ 3,050,000
Net amount for service in Canada.....			\$ 9,150,000

Service in Canada and France Section—(Estimate).

Year.	Net Total Qualified.	Rate for Canada.	Rate for England.	Total Rate.	Basic Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	15,000	500 00	1,000	1,500	22,500,000
1915.....	35,000	400 00	800	1,200	42,000,000
1916.....	60,000	300 00	600	900	54,000,000
1917.....	45,000	200 00	400	600	27,000,000
1918.....	29,000	100 00	200	300	8,700,000
Total.....	184,000				154,200,000
Deduct 25% a/c Non-combatants.....					38,550,000
Net amount for service in Canada and England.....					115,650,000

Service in Canada England and France Section—(Estimate).

Year.	Net Total Qualified.	Rate Canada.	Rate England.	Rate France.	Total Rate.	Basic Amount.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	1,000	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	2,500,000
1915.....	65,000	400	800	800	2,000	130,000,000
1916.....	75,000	300	600	600	1,500	112,500,000
1917.....	50,000	200	400	400	1,000	50,000,000
1918.....	44,000	100	200	200	500	22,000,000
Total.....	235,000					317,000,000
Deduct 15% account non-combatant services.....						47,550,000
Net amount for service Canada, England & France.....						\$269,450,000

Summary of Costs—(Estimate).

For service in Canada, 17,000 grants.. . . .	\$ 9,150,000
For service in Canada and England, 115,650 grants.. . . .	115,650,000
For service in Canada, England and France, 235,000 grants.. . . .	269,450,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 394,250,000
Deductions account Excess W.S.G. and Civil Service Pay.. . . .	4,250,000
	<hr/>
Actual financial aid.. . . .	\$ 390,000,000
Cost of administration at 2 per cent of the total.. . . .	7,800,000
	<hr/>
Actual gross cost.. . . .	\$ 397,800,000

1. From the above, it is reasonable to assume that a percentage will be unclaimed, or the need of re-establishment be not proven, amounting to.. . . . 25 per cent
2. Also, that Government Departments, such as Land Settlement, Insurance, and Victory Bonds, will absorb the financial aid amounting to a further.. . . . 25 per cent
3. Therefore the actual cash outlay to the country should not, at the most, exceed 50 per cent of the actual gross total, or a sum of.. \$ 200,000,000

APPENDIX No. 2.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SUBMITTED BY MR. BOVILLE, DEPUTY MINISTER AND MR. R. W. BREADNER, COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION.

STATEMENT of Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th September, 1918-19.

Public Debt.		1919.
LIABILITIES.		\$ cts.
Funded Debt—		
Payable in Canada.....		1,588,962,356 19
" London		362,703,312 40
" New York		135,873,000 00
Temporary loans.....		587,949,632 19
Bank circulation redemption fund.....		5,959,083 15
Dominion notes.....		296,441,653 54
Savings banks—	1919.	
Post office savings banks.....	\$36,721,628 05	
Dominion Government savings banks.....	11,672,099 26	
		<hr/> 48,393,727 31
Trust funds.....		12,008,628 90
Province accounts.....		11,920,481 20
Miscellaneous and banking accounts.....		30,179,603 37
		<hr/>
Total gross debt.....		3,080,391,478 25
		<hr/>
ASSETS.		
Investments—		
Sinking funds.....		18,664,675 76
Other investments.....		346,811,850 23
Province accounts.....		2,296,327 90
Miscellaneous and banking accounts.....		963,286,831 82
		<hr/>
Total assets.....		1,331,059,685 71
		<hr/>
Total net debt, September 30, 1919.....		1,749,331,792 54

STATEMENT Showing Cash Receipts as compared with Ordinary, Capital and Railway Subsidy Expenditures.

Year.	Con. Fund, Capital and Ry. Subsidy Expenditure.	Receipts.	Receipts over Expenditure.	Expenditure over Receipts.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1914-15.....	182,162,034 05	133,073,481 73		49,088,552 32
1915-16.....	170,317,848 82	172,149,393 57	1,831,544 75	
1916-17.....	176,438,958 62	232,701,294 00	56,262,335 38	
1917-18.....	222,116,621 21	260,778,952 55	38,662,331 34	
1918-19.....	257,806,354 60	312,946,747 18	55,140,392 58	
Estimated 1919-20.....	320,000,000 00	300,000,000 00		20,000,000

STATEMENT OF WAR EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Amount.	Total.
1914-15.....	\$ 60,750,476 01	\$ 60,750,476 01
1915-16.....	166,197,755 47	226,948,231 48
1916-17.....	306,488,814 63	533,437,046 11
1917-18.....	343,836,801 98	877,273,848 09
1918-19.....	446,519,439 48	1,323,793,287 57
1919-20 (estimated).....	350,000,000 00	1,673,793,287 57

STATEMENT OF NET DEBT.

Year.	Net Debt.	Increase of Debt.
1914-15.....	\$ 449,376,083 21	\$ 113,379,233 07
1915-16.....	615,156,171 02	165,780,087 81
1916-17.....	879,186,297 80	264,030,126 78
1917-18.....	1,191,884,062 50	312,697,764 70
1918-19.....	1,574,531,032 44	382,646,969 94
1919-20 (estimated).....	1,950,000,000 00	375,468,967 56
		\$ 1,614,003,149 86

FINANCE DEPARTMENT INCOME TAX BRANCH.

		Assessments.		Paid.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			\$ cts		\$ cts
Totals for Canada for 1917 Assessment as on Oct. 3rd, 1919		51,588	12,221,969 29	47,021	10,992,123 27

	Over \$1,500.		Over \$6,000.		Over \$10,000.		Over \$20,000.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Totals of paid Assessments for Canada, classified by Income as on Sept. 2nd, 1919, for the 1917 Assessments.....	32,668	1,469,130 03	6,357	1,204,436 83	2,799	1,573,032 53	649	1,015,930 62

	Over \$30,000.		Over \$50,000.		Over \$100,000.		*Corporations.		Totals.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Totals of paid Assessments for Canada, classified by Income as on Sept. 2nd, 1919, for the 1917 Assessments	332	1,082,669 63	185	1,283,412 66	40	1,470,237 15	1,982	1,641,038 13	45,012	10,739,887 58

*Corporations assessed under the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916 are not liable to taxation under the Income War Tax Act, 1917, except in cases where the tax payable under the latter Act, is greater than the assessment under the former Act.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE—1913-14 AND 1919-20.

	1913-14.	1918-19.	Estimated 1919-20.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	104,691,238 43	147,169,187 98	145,000,000 00
Excise.....	21,452,036 88	30,342,034 26	30,000,000 00
Post Office.....	12,954,529 92	21,603,542 09	18,000,000 00
Revenue from Public Works.....	389,781 69	317,546 94	
" Minor Public Works.....	32,765 67	79,117 08	
" Railways.....	13,394,317 37	37,967,550 84	
" Canals.....	380,188 08	387,654 90	
Interest on Investments.....	1,964,541 33	7,421,001 58	
Patent Fees.....	252,724 39	275,708 85	
Casual.....	1,505,132 51	2,910,189 73	
Ordinance Lands.....	5,797 98	4,819 27	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	322,497 47	228,815 17	
Premium Discount and Exchange.....	187,744 54	532,848 90	
Mariners' Fund.....	70,540 52	69,243 65	
Electric Light Inspection.....	80,441 45	88,071 25	
Steamboat Inspection.....	5,421 15	2,774 61	
Gas Inspection.....	62,881 90	55,701 45	
Weights and Measures.....	111,070 11	134,889 70	
Culler's Fees.....	1,799 40	1,229 49	
Law Stamps.....	9,238 75	8,628 10	
Penitentiaries.....	54,313 98	132,958 13	
Insurance Inspection.....	41,252 52	64,683 98	18,000,000 00
Fisheries.....	99,266 13	123,114 29	
Modus Vivendi.....	11,728 50		
Canada Gazette.....	24,152 93	29,413 70	
Superannuation Fund.....	39,817 04	26,068 67	
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	751 00	335 00	
Dominion Steamers.....	28,710 88	13,620 90	
Military College.....	36,816 76	54,428 13	
Militia.....	36,640 77	35,954 84	
Civil Service Examination Fees.....	9,104 00	11,568 00	
Dominion Lands.....	3,036,030 32	3,539,927 50	
Militia Pensions Rev.....	30,713 66	23,840 96	
Inspection of Staples Rev.....	510,184 01	1,082,069 63	
M. Police Officer's Pension Rev.....	4,827 28	4,030 26	
Chinese Revenue.....	1,334,791 98	2,026,669 00	
War Tax.....		56,177,508 33	69,000,000 00
Supreme and Ex. Court Reports.....	603 28		
	163,174,894 56	312,946,747 18	280,000,000 00

NOTE.—Railway Revenue not included in Estimate for 1919-20.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDING RAILWAY SUBSIDIES FROM 1913-14 TO 1918-19

Year.	Railway Subsidies.	Public Works Capital.	Railways Capital.	Canals Capital.	Total Capital.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913-14.....	19,036,236 77	10,100,016 73	24,250,497 86	2,829,661 34	56,216,412 70
1914-15.....	5,191,507 48	11,049,029 98	24,907,494 02	5,490,796 03	46,638,827 51
1915-16.....	1,400,171 42	8,471,228 91	23,924,768 89	6,170,952 70	39,967,121 92
1916-17.....	959,583 88	7,838,115 72	14,737,326 70	4,304,589 09	27,839,615 39
1917-18.....	720,404 75	6,347,200 72	34,982,745 84	1,781,957 07	43,832,308 38
1918-19.....	43,805 32	5,705,347 80	17,113,954 42	2,211,964 08	25,075,071 62

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Year.	Total Receipts	Taxes, including Customs, Excise, and Chinese Revenue.	War Tax Revenue.	Total Taxes.	Percentage of Annual Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913-14.....	163,174,394 56	127,478,067 29		127,478,067 29	
1914-15.....	133,073,481 73	97,715,410 68	98,056 95	97,813,467 63	Decrease 23.3%
1915-16.....	172,147,838 27	121,046,187 31	3,620,781 72	124,666,969 03	Increase 27.4%
1916-17.....	232,701,294 00	158,543,114 70	16,302,238 14	174,845,352 84	40.2%
1917-18.....	260,778,952 55	171,550,040 66	25,379,900 78	196,929,941 44	12.6%
1918-19.....	312,946,747 18	179,537,891 24	56,177,508 33	235,715,399 57	19.7%
Estimated 1919-20.....	280,000,000 00	175,000,000 00	69,000,000 00	244,000,000 00	3.5%

91.4% increase in Taxes over 1913-14.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT PENSIONS, ETC. FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1913-14 TO DATE.

Year.	Interest on Public Debt.	Pensions.	Soldiers' Land Settlement.	Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913-14.....	12,893,504 95	311,900 37		
1914-15.....	15,736,742 94	358,557 52		
1915-16.....	21,421,584 86	671,133 25		
1916-17.....	35,802,566 68	2,814,545 52		
1917-18.....	47,845,584 51	8,155,691 50		
1918-19.....	77,431,432 10	18,282,440 38	207,558 94	
Estimated 1919-20.....	x102,767,625 94	30,055,038 72	25,018,000 00	32,368,805 00

xAn increase of nearly 700 per cent.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1913-14 AND 1918-19.

	1913-14.	1918-19.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Customs.....	104,691,238 43	147,169,187 09
Excise.....	21,452,036 88	30,342,034 26
Income Tax.....		9,349,719 80
Business Profits Tax.....		32,970,061 84
Post Office.....	12,954,529 92	21,603,542 80
Railways.....	13,394,317 37	37,967,550 0s
Other Sources.....	10,682,271 96	33,544,650 84
	163,174,394 56	312,946,747 18

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE INCLUDING RAILWAY SUBSIDIES FROM 1913-14 TO 1918-19.

Year.	Railway Subsidies.	Public Works Capital.	Railways Capital.	Canals Capital.	Total Capital.	Surplus on Consolidated Fund.	Deficit on Consolidated Fund.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913-14.....	19,036,236 77	10,100,016 73	24,250,497 86	2,829,661 34	56,216,412 70	35,789,921 57	
1914-15.....	5,191,507 48	11,049,029 98	24,907,494 02	5,490,796 03	46,638,827 51		2,449,724 81
1915-16.....	1,400,171 42	8,471,228 91	23,924,768 89	6,170,952 70	39,967,121 92	41,797,111 37	
1916-17.....	959,583 88	7,838,115 72	14,737,326 70	4,304,589 09	27,839,615 39	84,101,950 77	
1917-18.....	720,404 75	6,347,200 72	34,982,745 84	1,781,957 07	43,832,308 38	82,494,639 72	
1918-19.....	43,805 32	5,705,347 80	17,113,954 42	2,211,964 08	25,075,071 62	80,215,464 20	

[App. No. 2.]

For the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 the surplus on Consolidated Fund was insufficient to cover the outlay on Capital Account and the difference was paid out of borrowed money. For the years 1915-16 and 1918-19 no borrowings were required to meet Capital Expenditure, the surplus on Consolidated Fund being sufficient to cover same.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1913-14 AND 1918-19 NOT INCLUDING CUSTOMS,
EXCISE, POST OFFICE, RAILWAY AND WAR TAX REVENUES.

	1913-14.	1918-19.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Post Office	12,954,529 92	21,603,542 09
Revenue from Public Works.....	389,781 69	317,546 94
Revenue from Minor Public Works.....	32,765 67	79,117 08
Revenue from Railways.....	13,394,317 37	37,967,550 84
Revenue from Canals.....	380,188 06	387,654 90
Interest on Investments.....	1,964,541 33	7,421,001 58
Patent Fees.....	252,724 39	275,708 85
Canals.....	1,505,132 51	2,910,189 73
Ordnance Lands.....	5,797 98	4,819 27
Fines and Forfeitures.....	322,497 47	228,815 17
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	187,744 54	532,848 90
Mariners Fund.....	70,540 52	69,243 65
Electric Light Inspection.....	80,441 45	88,071 25
Steamboat Inspection.....	5,421 15	2,774 61
Gas Inspection.....	62,881 90	55,701 45
Weights and Measures.....	111,070 11	134,889 70
Cullers Fees.....	1,799 40	1,229 49
Law Stamps.....	9,238 75	8,628 10
Penitentiaries.....	54,313 98	132,958 13
Insurance Inspection.....	41,252 52	64,683 98
Fisheries.....	99,266 13	123,114 29
Modus Vivendi.....	11,728 50	
Canada Gazette.....	24,152 93	29,413 70
Superannuation Fund.....	39,817 04	26,068 67
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	751 00	335 00
Dominion Steamers.....	28,710 88	13,620 92
Military College.....	36,816 76	54,428 13
Militia.....	36,640 77	35,954 84
Civil Service Examination Fees.....	9,104 00	11,568 00
Supreme and Exchequer Courts Reports.....	603 28	
Dominion Lands.....	3,036,030 32	3,539,927 50
Militia Pensions Revenue.....	30,713 66	23,840 96
Inspection of Staples Revenue.....	510,184 01	1,082,069 63
Mounted Police Officers' Pension Revenue.....	4,827 28	4,030 26
Chinese Revenue.....	1,334,791 98	2,026,669 00
	37,031,119 25	79,258,016 61

STATEMENT OF REVENUE :—CUSTOMS, CHINESE, EXCISE, WAR TAXES.

Fiscal Year ended March 31.	Customs.	Chinese Revenue.	Excise.	War Taxes.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913	111,764,698 73	1,790,214 34	21,447,444 94		135,002,358 01
1914	104,691,238 43	1,334,791 98	21,452,036 88		127,478,067 29
1915	75,941,219 72	294,490 17	21,479,730 79	98,056 95	97,813,497 63
1916	98,649,409 48	31,713 75	22,428,491 58	3,620,781 72	124,666,969 03
1917	134,043,842 14	86,924 50	24,412,348 06	16,302,238 14	174,845,352 84
1918	141,172,629 70	208,965 69	27,168,445 27	25,379,900 78	196,929,941 44
1919	147,169,187 98	2,026,669 00	30,342,034 26	56,177,508 33	235,715,399 57

APPENDIX No. 3.

LETTERS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE MINISTER
OF FINANCE—REPLY AND MEMORANDUM RELATING THERETO.*Copy.*

OTTAWA, ONT., October 22, 1919.

The Hon. Sir HENRY DRAYTON,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Sir HENRY,—The Special Committee of the House appointed to consider and report upon Bill No. 10, are desirous of obtaining from you officially, a statement as to the commitments of the Government to date, that involve expenditures outside of ordinary or current expenditures for the present fiscal year, together with an estimate of such commitments for the next fiscal year.

The Committee desires this information in order that it may know the amount of money that must be raised by loans during the next twelve or eighteen months, including the present Victory Loan.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) J. A. CALDER.

Copy.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 26, 1919.

The Honourable J. A. CALDER,
Chairman, Special Committee on Bill No. 10,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Prior to the departure of the Minister of Finance on Friday evening last for Western Canada, I had an opportunity of discussing with him the preparation of a statement setting forth as fully and as accurately as possible the information desired by your Committee as indicated by your letter to the Minister of the 22nd instant.

I have since had this statement prepared and am enclosing herewith five copies.

I am sure you will realize that it is practically impossible at present to make any reliable estimate of expenditures for the financial year 1920-21. Until the estimates are brought down for the next fiscal year and appropriations are voted it would not be reasonable to assume that commitments have been made. While this is true there are certain classes of expenditures that are almost certain to be provided for and I have indicated them on the statement herewith submitted. The rough estimates made for them are my own and should be given only such weight by your Committee as may be deemed advisable.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. C. BOVILLE,

Deputy Minister of Finance.

Memorandum.

(Statement appended to Mr. Boville's letter.)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES provided in Estimates for year 1919-20.

1. Public Buildings	\$ 3,000,000
2. Welland, Trent and other Canals	4,550,000
3. Harbour and River Improvements	3,201,800
4. Improvement of St. Lawrence Channel	623,167
5. Shipbuilding	40,000,000
6. Intercolonial Railway—Construction and Betterments	11,121,681
7. Quebec and Saguenay Railway—Construction	550,000
8. Branches—Intercolonial Railway—Purchase Price	292,000
9. Edmonton and Dunvegan Railway—Subsidy	258,797
10. Transcontinental—Purchase, Right of Way	125,000
11. Hudson Bay Railway—Construction	400,000
12. Rolling Stock, Equipment, Supplies and Materials for National and other railways	35,000,000
13. Canadian Northern Railway—Construction, Betterments, Maturities, Interest and other charges	35,000,000
14. Soldiers' Land Settlement	*45,000,000
15. Demobilization appropriation—war activities, demobilization, transport of troops, promotion of trade and other expenditures in consequence of war, including gratuities, etc. ..	350,000,000

Total	\$529,122,445
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To these figures should be added the following:—

16. Grand Trunk Pacific Receivership—Interests and deficits in operation	15,000,000
17. Provision for credits to Great Britain and Allied Countries	*125,000,000
18. Halifax Relief	5,000,000
19. Housing—Loans to Provinces	25,000,000

Total	\$669,122,445
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NOTE 14.—\$20,000,000 will be required in addition to vote in Estimates for \$25,000,000.

NOTE 17.—The Demobilization Appropriation 1919-20 was intended to provide for such credits of this nature as might be deemed advisable. The Estimates, however, for gratuities now approximate \$153,000,000.

The above statement represents the nature of the expenditures to which the Government is committed. It is not expected all these expenditures will be made during the present fiscal year. Some of them will undoubtedly be carried forward to next year. As for actual expenditures to be incurred under these items for the year 1919-20, it may be taken for granted that these will approximate \$600,000,000.

For the year 1920-21, no authoritative figures can be given for capital expenditures, as they are only ascertainable when submitted to Parliament and approved. There are, however, certain items of expenditure that may reasonably be anticipated, such as the following:—

1. Demobilization expenditures—balance required	\$ 50,000,000
2. Soldiers' Land Settlement, say	50,000,000
3. Public Buildings, Canals, Harbours and Railway Expenditures, say	60,000,000
4. Credits to Great Britain, France, etc., say	50,000,000

Total	\$210,000,000
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[App. No. 3.]

To sum up, I estimate that during the next twelve or eighteen months including unforeseen capital expenditures or further expenditures that may be provided by Parliament, it will be necessary to arrange by borrowing including the present Victory Loan for sums aggregating from \$650,000,000 to \$800,000,000. Unless financial conditions abroad improve very materially, these amounts will have to be obtained from the Canadian people.

(Sd.) T. C. BOVILLE,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

APPENDIX No. 4.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF SIR THOMAS WHITE *re* FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF CANADA.

Sir Thomas WHITE called, sworn and examined.

By the Chairman:

Q. You were Minister of Finance?—A. Yes.

Q. And at what time did you enter into that office?—A. 1911.

Q. And you continued how long?—A. Until August of the present year.

Q. You are not now acting?—A. I am not now acting.

Q. Some members of the Committee desired that you should come here and give evidence on this problem that we have before us. A motion was made to that effect and agreed to by the Committee and, permit me to say, we are very glad to have you here because there are some problems in reference to which we would like to have as much information as possible. If I am not mistaken some time last May or June you made a statement in the House as to the financial position of Canada?—A. That was the budget statement you are referring to, are you not?

Q. You made a statement about that time in reference to the subject of further gratuities, when was that statement made?—A. The occasion of that statement was an interview which General Mewburn and myself gave to the officers of the Great War Veterans' Association. They had a number of questions to which they desired to draw our attention and among others was this proposal which had been canvassed somewhat at that time of a \$2,000 gratuity to the members of the C.E.F. We dealt with some of the matters which were before us in accordance with the request of these officers, but with regard to this proposal, I made a statement to the officers and also gave a statement to the press with a view of its being published widely throughout Canada, so that the position of the Government might be known respecting the request, which was for a very large amount indeed.

Q. What was that statement in general?—A. The statement in general was that in my own view, having regard to the financial position of the Government and the exceedingly large amount involved, it was quite impossible for the Government to give favourable consideration to the request, and further that I regarded compliance from the financial standpoint quite impracticable, because I did not believe that the money could be raised by the Government even if there were no other considerations involved and there were in my judgment many considerations which should be taken into account.

Q. When you said that you did not believe that the money could be raised, do you mean raised in Canada?—A. I did not believe that having regard to the financial position of the Government, so large an amount could be raised by means of a loan. If you will just allow me to elaborate that and explain to you what I have in mind; if that is your desire?

[App. No. 4.]

Q. Yes, proceed?—A. The commitments of the Government during the present year are very heavy; the financial position of Canada, while I do not regard it as critical, is inevitably and necessarily such as to call for serious consideration because of five years' war expenditure. That is inevitable. We had in mind, and are now putting on a campaign for the Victory Loan of the present year, about \$300,000,000. The proceeds of that loan will be required to take care of the indebtedness to the banks—

Q. Existing indebtedness to the banks?—A. Existing indebtedness to the banks. I will just qualify that to this extent:—The Dominion Government borrowed before I left office \$200,000,000 from the banks upon short date securities which are maturing this fall, the intention being that they should be paid off from the proceeds of the Victory Loan. There is about \$72,000,000 liabilities to the bank which I thought could be extended to next year, I have no doubt that can be done.

Q. That is in addition to the \$200,000,000?—A. Yes. I found, on inquiry at the office, that about \$25,000,000 more has since been borrowed and will be required to be repaid out of the proceeds of this Loan. Let us assume therefore that the \$72,000,000, I am speaking from memory, which is owing to the banks, can be extended for a year, of course it will then have to be met or extended again, then we should have \$225,000,000 of the proceeds of this year's Victory Loan to pay back before the balance would be available for the purposes of the Dominion Government. Now the prospects for this loan I think are reasonably good; they are asking for \$300,000,000, and we would hope to obtain between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000, that would be an exceedingly successful loan if we reach that figure, and from that we have to deduct the amount that has to be repaid to the banks, and having regard to the expenditures of the present year and those which will continue next year, in a comparatively short time, a very few months. The entire proceeds of this Victory Loan will have been expended, and the Government will again have to borrow from the banks very large amounts which, with the amount of \$72,000,000 of which I have spoken, should be paid off in a loan floated again next Fall, I hope not for so large an amount.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. It has been suggested to me, why could not the money that is required for this re-instatement be borrowed from the Banks and carried by the Banks?—A. If you borrow from the banks you borrow temporarily, but you must repay the banks, and there is a limit beyond which the banks cannot carry loans, having regard to our financial condition. The banks cannot carry on an unlimited amount of loans, for the Government, because they need their money for commercial purposes.

By the Chairman:

Q. You were speaking of commitments; could you give us a general statement as to the nature of these commitments?—A. I understood that was given to you yesterday. I would just ask you to allow me to elaborate a little on the statement I made in regard to the Victory Loan, because I do not believe it is realized just how our finances has been carried on and the conditions which govern it. We ask the public to subscribe these loans. Many have the necessary cash, and pay it; others require several months in which to make payments, and some institutions require the whole of the following year; so that the amount which you can float in a year is practically limited to what you get in your issue in the Fall, because the available investment money is pretty well absorbed for many months, or in the case of many institutions for the following year. Now, having regard to what I have stated I do not see how it could be possible for the Government, if its credit is to be maintained, to raise any such sum as has been suggested in addition to what we shall require. My own view is that while the financial condition of the country is such as I have said as to call for serious consideration, and while it is not critical, yet a very careful handling of our expenditures will be required the next few years; and my opinion is that during the next year or two years retrenchment will become the policy of all Governments that have been engaged in this war, and retrenchment will become an issue.

[App. No. 4.]

Q. Could you give us some idea as to the nature of the expenditures that must be carried on by the Government during this period?—A. Yes. Let me illustrate. Take, for example, the financial year 1919-20, that is to say, the present fiscal year, which began on April 1st and which will close at the end of March of next year. Now, there is a tremendous programme of expenditure. In the first place, there is the expenditure called for by my estimates. I have no doubt my Deputy gave you yesterday an estimate of the amount of proposed expenditure.

Q. Yes, \$270,000,000?—A. Yes. Recalling my Budget Speech, in which I made an exceedingly careful estimate, \$270,000,000 was the estimated expenditure of this year for ordinary purposes, but in addition to that there were \$50,000,000 of capital expenditure which would have to be borrowed. Then in addition to that we had the War Appropriation Bill calling for an expenditure of not less than \$350,000,000 for the various purposes which were explained in the House, among others the expenses of demobilization, including transportation, and the large amount involved in the payment of the war gratuity, which I think has been estimated at about \$125,000,000. So that the Dominion Government must face not only its ordinary expenditure of \$270,000,000, for which its revenue will barely suffice—in fact I doubt if it will meet the ordinary expenditure—but also the capital expenditure of \$50,000,000. In addition to that, very large expenditures are being made on the Government Railway systems for the purpose, among other things, of furnishing employment. There is our large ship-building programme, carried on largely for the same purpose, as well as for the production of ships. In addition to all that we have the expensive credits which we have been obliged to give to Great Britain and other countries in order to maintain the trade of the country; the amounts involved are exceedingly large.

By Mr. McLean:

Q. We have all included in the \$850,000,000 estimate?—A. Not the credits; they were not included in that; the credits are over and above that. To give an idea of what we were confronted with during the present fiscal year, and the last two or three months of last year, I had to find \$170,000,000 for the British Government, with which to purchase wheat. Of course we have the liability of the British Government for that. Then in addition to that we are finding credits further for the purchase by other countries of our manufactured products, and of our wheat and other food products.

By the Chairman:

Q. What is the necessity for that?—A. Well, take the case of Great Britain as an illustration—I will touch on the others in a moment. Great Britain needs our wheat; our farmers have a surplus of wheat to sell; as soon as the crop movement begins the money must be found to supply the farmer with the purchase price for his wheat, because the farmer has to pay his help and his accounts, and of course desires to sell his product. Now, Great Britain is the greatest market for our wheat. For the past two years the British Government has been quite unable, on account of the exchange situation, to find money on this continent for the purpose of purchasing our wheat which our farmers desired to sell, unless we gave the credits here; therefore from the standpoint of the welfare of our farmers, and indeed all sections of the community who participate in the benefits of the sale of the wheat crop, it is necessary that the Dominion Government should furnish the credits if our wheat is to be sold. We furnished \$75,000,000 in credits for the purchase of cheese. That is not necessary this year because there is an open market in cheese. It was our mode of finance, roughly speaking, so to make advances to Great Britain here, and Great Britain made us advances in London for the purpose of paying the expenditure connected with our Expeditionary Force both on the Continent and in England. But the position became such, owing to the international exchange, and their inability to obtain money outside

of Canada for the purchase of products in Canada, that the British Government owed us a considerable amount upon balance. Now with regard to France the same considerations apply, and the same with regard to Belgium and other European countries. The great problem to-day, so far as America is concerned, including both the United States and Canada, is to furnish credits to European countries to supply products which we must sell. It is not only that the European countries want to buy; it is because we want to sell.

Q. What would be the effect, so far as Canada is concerned, if we did not provide those credits? Let me explain a moment. There are those who hold the view that we should not give those credits; that we have our problems here to take care of, and that if we raise moneys or give credits we should do it for dealing with our home problems, and not furnish those credits; what would be the result?—A. There may be room for difference of opinion with regard to certain credits; but with regard to the general principle of credits there can be no room for difference, in my judgment. For example, there is nothing clearer than this—and I know this so well because of having, so to speak, slept with the problem during the last two years, when I did sleep—the cheese of this country, for which a great market has been developed in England over many years, could not have been sold—the exportable surplus of our Canadian cheese, I refer to—unless we furnished the credit. I had the most urgent cable from the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others; and our farmers here who produced the cheese did not realize what was the matter; market conditions were uncertain; the cheese could not be purchased until we furnished the credits. That came on me first in the summer of 1917, when I had to find an enormous sum that I had not contemplated finding, some \$90,000,000, I think, for the British Government, because they were quite unable to find money in the United States for the purchase of goods in Canada. So that so far as cheese is concerned, and so far as wheat is concerned, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in the past two years we have been obliged to find credits. In the present year we were obliged to find credits for Great Britain for wheat if our wheat flour were to be sold. And during the coming year, in order to market the exportable surplus of our wheat and flour, I have not the slightest doubt that a considerable percentage of credits will have to be found. The problem is not ours alone; it is the same in the United States. In the United States they have to find credits for the purchase of their goods, food products and manufactured articles, which the United States has to sell. It is perfectly obvious that with the exchange as it is between the European countries and the United States, unless they get credits, either through private sources or through Governments, they will not be able to sell the great volume of their products. I regard that as the most immediately urgent question as between this continent and Europe to-day. Coming to manufactured articles, there is a difference of opinion as to whether we should give credits for the purchase of manufactured articles. When the armistice was declared, the problem which confronted this country was a very grave one indeed. I do not want to exaggerate, but my recollection is that there were over 200,000 people, men and women, engaged in munition work and in industries cognate to munition work. There was a great desire to have the soldiers home as soon as possible; we all desired that. That meant with the closing down of the munition business and cognate industries and with the return of the soldiers, in all probability a very congested labour market with great distress in the cities; and in the temper of the people at that time, after the trials of war, a very grave situation would undoubtedly have resulted. Now, the general opinion of the country was that we must push as strongly as we could for international business in order that we might take up the slack of unemployment caused by the closing down of the war industries. We adopted many measures, among others a housing plan involving an expenditure of some \$25,000,000, if all was taken up. There was a commission which went to London and which sought to sell our goods to European countries, amongst others, Belgium,

France, Italy, Roumania and Greece. I think that outside of England, about \$106,000,000 of credits have been issued. Well now, partly—I was going to say largely—as the result of that policy there has been nothing like the unemployment in this country that there would have been if we had failed to adopt that policy. I do not think myself that it is necessary to extend any further credits to European countries, except to Great Britain.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. Were the \$106,000,000 for manufactured goods only?—A. For both. For instance, \$25,000,000 to Belgium, \$25,000,000 to France, \$25,000,000 to Roumania, \$25,000,000 to Greece, and I think, \$6,000,000 to Italy.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. That includes foodstuffs?—A. Oh, yes, foodstuffs and manufactured articles.

Q. We have to find that \$106,000,000?—A. We have not had to find it, but we are pledged to that under agreement with those several countries.

Q. We will have to find it?—A. Probably half this year, and probably half next year.

Q. What I mean is that the men who produce these goods, the wheat or the cheese, or the manufactured goods, will have to be paid?—A. The cheese market is now an open market, so that that is now eliminated; but large credits will have to be found for grain if we are going to sell our western wheat, and the balance of those credits will probably be taken up by food products. My view would be that it would not be necessary to extend these credit arrangements outside of Great Britain. So far as Great Britain is concerned, that is the principal market for our foodstuffs and especially for our wheat. I am positive that Great Britain will have to be given considerable sums during the balance of this year, and at least half, if not the whole of next year, for the purchase of products here if we are going to sell.

By the Chairman:

Q. It is possible that those who are interested in this vast inquiry do not entirely understand what the giving of these credits means?—A. It means lending them money which we must raise. Giving a credit is simply lending money.

Q. We must get the money?—A. Before you can give a credit you must get the money. It comes out of the Victory Loan.

Q. That is the point. Let me put it in concrete form. In Western Canada there is an exportable surplus of wheat to sell. That is principally sold to Great Britain. Great Britain has not the money to purchase. The money must or part at least be raised in Canada?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. It must be raised in bonds, and the money that reaches the farmer is money that has to be raised that way?—A. It would not reach the farmers unless it was raised in that way. Giving a credit to Great Britain means giving a loan to Great Britain. How does this Government get the money? It must first go into the banks. The \$170,000,000 of money which we gave as a credit last year on wheat came out of the proceeds of the last Victory Loan. We simply placed it to the credit of the British Government from time to time, \$10,000,000, \$15,000,000 or \$25,000,000 as required. They took that money to buy the wheat. The reason why they require credits in this country is because they cannot purchase wheat with pounds sterling and the exchange has practically broken down between America and the Old Country. The result is that if we are to sell, our foodstuffs—let us put it at that and go no further—we must raise money by borrowing or by taxation, which latter would be out of the question for that purpose, and place it to the credit of Great Britain in a bank account. Then they cheque it out through their agents who buy for them to the farmers and others, and the transaction is complete. Granting a credit to Great

Britain means lending money to Great Britain, and before the Dominion Government can lend money to Great Britain it must get the money in the banks and cheque it out.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. Eventually all that money is returned; it is practically an asset?—A. It is an asset. It is only important here so far as the technical financial question is concerned. But if you put all that on one side and get back to your ordinary expenditure, your capital expenditure, and your railway expenditure, you have a very large situation indeed. I will speak about that in a moment.

Q. We either have to raise the money immediately or stop production?—A. Actually \$300,000,000 of the loan which we are putting on this fall is already pledged.

By the Chairman:

• Q. Spent?—A. Spent for the purposes I have mentioned. The balance of the money will run the Government only for a comparatively short time with all those expenditures, ordinary capital, railway expenditures, and demobilization expenditures which will go on for some months yet. The expenditure on gratuities also will go on for some months yet. But even if you eliminate the gratuities you have a situation with the obligations maturing next fall, to meet which a very large loan will have to be put on next fall. I made that statement to the Great War Veterans' Association. What were the other considerations? Well, take our situation, and I say I think it is one of the best, next to the United States. In fact, I think it is the best next to the United States, but it could not be anything else but serious after five years of war, because this is a war year, so far as the expenditure is concerned. I do not want to magnify the seriousness of the position of Canada. In my War Budget speech I aimed to give the exact facts to the House and to the public. I aimed to scrupulously point out the facts as I saw them, without any holding back of the unpleasant side of the situation. I said that an obligation had been incurred which would be a burden for generations to come, but I nevertheless struck, as I have always done during the war, an optimistic note, because I believe that, notwithstanding the heavy burdens which we have incurred, with the policy of retrenchment—which I am sure will be enforced on this country as upon other countries, and it will be a political issue in the next year or two—that this country can carry on, but it can only carry on if careful regard is had to its financial position. Just look at it from several standpoints. The national debt of this country before the war was something over \$300,000,000—I think \$335,000,000. I estimated in the Budget speech of this year—and I do not think there is any room for doubt about the matter—that by the end of this year our net national debt will reach nearly \$2,000,000,000,000, which is six times as much as it was before the war. Then you have the question of our revenue meeting our expenditure. I would not like to say that the limit of taxation is reached, but it is going to be quite a problem to adjust our revenue to meet our ordinary expenditures. I look forward to deficits for some years. I can hardly see how you are going to avoid them. Now just by comparison try and realize what is the difference in our situation. The interest on our national debt, which is a fixed charge upon the revenue of the country, I think was under \$13,000,000 in 1914. I estimated in the Budget speech for this year it would reach \$115,000,000.

Q. The figure of \$102,000,000 was given out last night?—A. My Budget estimate was \$115,000,000 because there is some additional interest for this year to come in. But supposing it is \$110,000,000. Then you have pensions added on which we did not have to pay in 1914 I do not know how much it will be this year, but the estimate was that it would run up gradually to \$40,000,000. Supposing you put it at \$30,000,000—and it will run up much higher ultimately—then you have the S.C.R. Department which ought to reach its climax next year, and then gradually come down, but it amounts

to a very large sum. If you take those two items only, of increase of interest on the national debt and pensions, you have a much larger expenditure than this country had for all purposes in 1910 and 1911. I think the expenditure the year before the war was \$165,000,000. Now, as against that you have an ordinary expenditure of \$270,000,000 this year, and I do not see very well how you are going to have that reduced. It will increase rather than be reduced. If you are going to even up your revenue and your expenditure, you will have to materially increase taxes. I do not know to what limit that could go, but there is one thing, I think the Government should bear in mind, and that is that the backbone of our revenue to-day is the tariff. Now our tariff for the most part is an ad valorem tariff, and the result is that you get your revenue upon the value of imports. If prices gradually come down, as I think they are bound to, over the next few years, unquestionably, unless the volume of imports is increased, your customs revenue is going to decline, it must go down. Personally I would look forward with some certainty to seeing our customs revenue decline with decline in prices, although I do not look for decline in prices in the immediate future. I think it will be a gradual process. But your customs revenue will decline, and then you will have to make your regular expenditure in some other way. Now, so much for those phases—that is the amount of the material debt and the charges.

Q. Mr. Boville gave us last night, the amount of the National debt as \$1,950,000?

—A. That is our estimate.

Q. That is exclusive of—A. That is not.

Q. That takes into consideration what is owed us by Great Britain?—A. That is net, we owe that. Anything that is owed us by Great Britain will be an asset, set off against the gross debt, which I think is considerably over two and a half billion dollars.

Q. What have been our main sources of revenue, Sir Thomas?—A. The main sources of revenue have been the customs, inland revenue, post office, and, since the war, the income tax and the business profits' tax.

Q. Broadly speaking, how does our income tax compare with the income tax in the United States?—A. My instructions were—and I think they were carried out—to put it exactly on the same basis. The American income tax was higher a year ago, then I think it was reduced. I was informed by experts of my department that our tax is on all fours with the tax of the United States. Personally, I have held the view that it would be a mistake to make it materially higher.

Q. Why?—A. For two reasons. In the first place if it was materially higher I think it would have some influence on people coming into this country, especially business people to establish industries, and further I think if it was materially higher we should lose some people to the United States. Then another thing is this—This is not generally known with regard to the income tax—we are in quite a different condition to England with regard to the income tax. We have in our Federal system provinces and municipalities, some of which raise part of their revenue by income tax, for example in British Columbia there is a very heavy Provincial tax, there is the Municipal tax and the Federal tax. There are three sets of taxes imposed upon income tax payers in British Columbia. In Nova Scotia the Provincial Government brought in an income tax for this year, there will be added on a Federal tax, and therefore they have two sets of taxes there. In the province of Ontario a man pays income tax to the city. My own view is that all the provinces and many of the municipalities will be obliged to resort in a greater degree to the income tax, because their requirements are going to be heavier. I had many requisitions made to me from time to time by Provincial Governments for increased subsidies and sometimes the question was raised as to why we should invade the field of income taxation. But it was necessary, and our income tax to-day, answering your question, Mr. Chairman, is I think upon all fours almost precisely with the American income tax.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. The debt has been estimated at \$1,950,000,000, and then you say the amount owed us by Great Britain and other countries is an asset?—A. That net debt of \$1,950,000,000 compares squarely with \$350,000,000 before the war.

By the Chairman:

Q. Before we get away from income tax, comparing Great Britain to Canada, what are the opportunities in Canada of raising revenue from income tax as compared with a country like Great Britain?—A. They are entirely different. The income tax problem in this country presents many difficulties of a rather unique kind. In the first place we have a very large proportion of our population engaged in agriculture, and I need not enlarge to this committee upon the extreme difficulty of determining, even with the best of goodwill on the part of the public, engaged in agriculture, their income. The organization necessary for administration is very wide reaching. Then in addition to that our problem is different to that of England, as far as administration is concerned, by reason of the fact that we have an immense territory, as large as the United States, with a small population scattered over it from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The great difference, however, in my opinion is this, that we have not the vast accumulations of wealth that they have in Great Britain, where they have been accumulating wealth for thousands of years and have not only an enormous domestic trade, but trade carried on by their business houses in all parts of the Empire and in all parts of the world. Houses in London and in other great cities in Great Britain, and their connections carry on an active business with India, Egypt, and in every other country of the world. You can see there is no comparison between the condition in this country and the condition in Great Britain as far as revenue from income tax is concerned. You have an enormous number of large cities there, you have there trusts on a scale which you do not dream of in this country in which immense sums of money are tied up for generations, the income being payable to the beneficiaries. So that in this country although we may say we can obtain and we do obtain a very substantial revenue from income tax we should not be able to obtain an amount at all proportionate to the amount obtained from an income tax in Great Britain, France or the United States.

By an Hon. Member:

Q. If you doubled the present rate of income tax would you meet one-twentieth of the ordinary expenditure of the country from that source?—A. I had hoped that on the basis of this year's assessment of income our income tax next year would produce from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. That would be less than one-tenth of our ordinary expenditures. Now it is only fair to say this that under our business profits tax provision is made that if a firm is liable under that act for a larger amount than it would be liable for under the income tax then the larger amount is taken; so that if your business profit tax should disappear then your income tax would be increased, how much I am not prepared to say, but it might be \$5,000,000. But at all events the income tax, I think, while it has been made to produce quite a substantial amount, cannot be the backbone of your taxation.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. Is there not a large expenditure in connection with collecting the income tax, necessary on account of our geographical situation?—A. Yes, necessarily so, for a country like this with a sparse population scattered over a large country, that is obvious.

By the Chairman:

Q. As regards the business tax, how does our business tax compare with the United States?—A. Ours is heavier, and has been right along.

By Mr. Morphy:

Q. Would a general Federal scheme of Income Taxation conflict with the rights of the Provinces?—A. The provinces here have limited sources of revenue and we have thought it wise to leave them a certain field untouched. If the Dominion Government pre-empted all the fields of taxation, only one thing would result, the provinces would have to come down to the Dominion and ask for an increase in their annual subsidy. That is to say that no scheme of Dominion taxation can be put into effect reasonably without consideration of the needs of the provinces, because if you disregarded those needs then it would come back to you from the provinces by an application for an increase in the Dominion subsidy. I think the revenue from the income tax could be increased if you reduced the exemptions, but then you get down to the man with less than \$1,500 a year who is already exposed to a municipal tax, and in some provinces to a provincial tax, so that you have to work within limitations.

By the Chairman:

Q. Would there be any objection, in your judgment, to increasing the Business Profits Tax so as to raise the moneys required?—A. The Business Profits Tax could not be raised, and personally I have grave doubt whether it can be continued over any considerable time without grave damage to the trade of the country.

Q. For what reason?—A. Because the limiting of business to a certain percentage in the first place discourages enterprise from coming into Canada, and in the second place tends to prevent merchants and manufacturers from creating reserves with which to extend their business, especially extensions. It came to my attention many times during the war that concerns would establish in Canada but for our Business Profits Tax; they are afraid of it; and this being a country that invites immigration and business enterprise I always thought that we should have regard to that fact and to our future in the imposition of our taxation. My own view is that with the declining profits—and they are bound to decline; they are declining—the income tax will prove, in the case of most companies, to be larger than the Business Profits Tax; in other words, it will, so to speak, automatically go out. It has yielded a very large amount of money. The last time I inquired I think it was \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000. When I imposed it I estimated that it would realize \$30,000,000 in three years; it raised about three times that amount, I think.

Q. Do you know whether any action has been taken by the United States Congress in reference to their Business Profits Tax?—A. No, I do not know; I heard something of it, but I have no knowledge.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. They reduced it to a certain extent last year?—A. I have no information on that point.

Q. Do you know of any action taken in Great Britain?—A. Yes, the tendency has been to reduce there; they reduced it from eighty per cent to fifty per cent. In the last Budget we held our Business Profits Tax just as it stood, because we thought this was a war year with abnormal expenditures by the Government, and that therefore the Business Profits Tax might well be held during this year. I made no statement as to what was to happen after this year; that is a matter for the Government to consider.

Q. Would you give us an outline of the situation of Canada at the present time as to railways?—A. I have no accurate figures as to that, and I do not like to speak without them, but I might make a few general observations. Undoubtedly there will be a considerable deficit upon the Canadian National Railways, and there will be a large expenditure by way of loans for extensions. For example, take the Canadian Northern, there are a number of extensions which had been projected in the West

and which are really needed, and this year we thought—I am speaking now as a former member of the Government—that as those extensions had to be made they might usefully be made this year, because of the employment which they would give. We were taking every means possible to prevent a period of unemployment in Canada at the time when the soldiers were coming home in such large numbers. It gave me an immense amount of anxiety as one member of the Government, and I am sure it gave the others quite as much, but we met the situation by providing the credits, and, as I say, the money for the extension of the Canadian National Railways, for the purchase of rolling stock which they needed, and by giving orders for ship-building on a very large scale. I think if we had not given orders for ship-building, and if the Government had not given the credits I have spoken of and had not taken other measures that we did, we would have had this year, after all the hardships of the war, a very grave and trying year indeed; and I think that one of the large factors that prevented that this year was the giving of the gratuity to the soldiers—\$125,000,000.—The distribution of that money and its expenditure in the country.

Q. It has been suggested, I think by Mr. Flynn, that provision should be made for raising something in the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000,000 for gratuities under his plan, and he intimated that in case the money could not be got for that purpose the Government should issue bonds and give them to the soldiers?

Mr. TWEEDIE: First, print paper money.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: I might say that I have no doubt these suggestions are put forward in the belief that they would be effectual and sound, but I submit that any one putting forward a suggestion of that kind is not at all acquainted with the technical conditions that govern loans and sound finance. What I mean is this; just let us assume that the Dominion Government gave the soldiers \$1,000,000,000 of bonds. In the first place, while that in a sense finances the gratuity, the soldier has the bonds, some might keep them, others would sell them—the effect would be to absolutely demoralize the securities market for Dominion bonds in Canada and the United States. In other words, it would most gravely—I could hardly put it too strongly—and injuriously affect our credit. The market situation is nicely adjusted. The public does not begin to understand how much care has to be taken of a market to keep it right. Last year we had to take, of the Victory Loan, some \$60,000,000 to stabilize it—just securities going on the market. Now, if in addition to what we have on already of the loan this fall you handed out, not \$1,000,000,000 but \$500,000,000 or \$200,000,000 of bonds to be sold for any price that the individual might be disposed to take, your securities on the market would go down at once; the re-active effect would be felt in the United States, where you must look after your credit; it would demoralize your market. Many times during the war I was asked by people who wanted to get contracts, if we would give them the bonds instead of my having to find the cash. My reply always was, “That is absolutely unsound; the Dominion Government must sell its own bonds, and must judge the amount which the market will take to preserve its credit; it cannot hand out bonds to anybody to be thrown indiscriminately on the market; that violates every sound principle of marketing bonds.” As I say the bonds would mean \$1,000,000,000 and also \$50,000,000 added to the national debt as well. So that I might say that while a man without a technical knowledge of finance may put forward a proposition of that kind, he has not considered it in the light of conditions under which governments carry on and maintain their craft. It is of supreme importance that the country, especially at a time like this, should maintain its credit, because its further financing would break down if the Government should allow hundreds of millions of dollars of bonds to be thrown on the market. How could they float another loan? Where would their credit be? What would conditions be in the United States, where we have a very large amount out on loans, where our credit is all-important to us?

Q. Why is it necessary to maintain our credit?—A. Why, it is absolutely vital to us to maintain our credit. If we did not maintain our credit, exchanges would run against us, and we would get into such a condition as some of the European countries.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. What would be the effect of the distribution of \$500,000,000 of bonds on our exchange between us and the United States?—A. It might not have an immediate effect but its sentimental influence would be so great that I think it would have an ultimate effect. I will take up a little later the question of inflation, which I see was mentioned here.

By Mr. Copp:

Q. You made the statement that you had to use \$60,000,000 of the Victory Loan to stabilize the market; what did you mean by that?—A. You know that once bonds are listed on the market and are put out, people sell them. For instance, they will come on in blocks of \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, and be thrown on the exchange, and there may not be any buyers, and the result would be that if you did not sustain them they would sell down ten or twenty-five points, and then you are face to face with a market situation in which you might have to pay 6 per cent or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By Mr. McLean:

Q. The effect of your using that method was that it did not cost the Government one cent of money?—A. No.

Q. The bonds carry themselves, and they are now selling at 105?—A. Yes; that was successful because we nursed the market. We had to take \$60,000,000 of that to sustain the market. The point I am making is that if you put on hundreds of millions of dollars in addition to our financing with the Victory Loan we have that much more on the market.

Q. It was a very clever financing scheme?—A. Well, while I do not wish to speak about my own work, I might say that I considered that I was in the financial trenches during the war. I certainly had a problem.

By the Chairman:

Q. As regards the question of inflation, the further suggestion was made that if bonds could not be issued and distributed in that way, if the Government found they could not or should not do it, then we should create currency for the purpose?—A. Well, in my opinion that would probably be the worst thing that could be done to Canada at this stage. One of the gravest troubles in Europe to-day is the inflation of their currency. It accounts to a large extent for the adverse state of exchange in Europe, for the depreciation of the mark and the franc—the pouring out of the paper money. The United States had it during the Civil War, and it took them until 1879 to get back on a gold basis. All the nations that have been in this war should strive by every means in their power from this time forward to get back to the gold basis. There is only one country to-day that is on a gold basis, and that is the United States. We are not. Now, inflation of the currency at this time would, in my judgment, be the most ill-advised policy of which the Government could be culpable. Any financial man with sound views will, I think, sustain that. We got through the war with a considerable inflation of currency, but on nothing like the scale of European nations. The result of our policy has been practically a slight discount in the United States where they are on a gold basis. There is only one country in the world that is in as good a situation, or a better situation, than Canada, and that is the United States. We are the next, and largely because we did not inflate our currency. We faced the interest rates, we funded our debt, as far as we could, although it is a heavy one. It

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is true that we put out, especially to assist the British Government, a considerable amount of currency; but our currency situation at the end of the war is not a bad one, with \$300,000,000 odd, forty per cent of which is secured by gold and a considerable percentage by securities. But the effect of putting out a heavy volume of paper money in addition to that could only greatly damage our credit in the eyes of the world, would lead to the exchanges falling very sharply against us, and would discredit us among many financial men in the United States and in this country. It would have an immediate effect upon the cost of living, because your dollar goes down, and the further your dollar goes down, the more the price of your commodities goes up. The high cost of living in the world to-day is due, as I pointed out in the House, very largely to under production, and greatly increased consumption. But intimately connected with that is the question of inflation, not only of currency but of credit, and the distinction is not often made. The actual inflation in the world, at least among the nations that are in the soundest position in the world, is credit inflation due to the issue of securities. Connected with that but secondary to it in those nations, is their currency inflation. The currency inflation is not noticed so much as credit inflation. The reason why credit inflation—that is to say the expenditure of enormous sums of money representing the proceeds of Government borrowing—has not an effect on high prices is because of the increased buying power in the nation, and the result is that many of the people buy right up to their capacity. With this credit inflation, you necessarily have an increase in prices. Now then, with regard to currency; if you increase your currency to anything like your credit inflation, that aggravates it. In fact, to the extent that you increase, it aggravates. The reason why the currency situation is not more noticed in other countries, and for that matter in the United States and Canada is because on account of the high prices due to the credit inflation, more currency is required for day to day use. The purpose of currency is to enable men to supplement their use of bank credit by paying in bills, Dominion notes or bank notes, but there is no greater fallacy in the world than to assume that a nation can create money by simply stamping paper, by issuing their demand obligations which they are not in a position to pay. If we put out \$300,000,000 worth of notes, how shall we pay it upon demand? We are not on a gold basis. We are inflated now in our currency beyond what we ought to be, and the policy of the governments of this country, as I mentioned in my Budget speech, should be to get in that currency over a course of years and get back to the gold basis, so that we can remove the prohibition which exists in this country at the present day against the payment out of gold. If the world could get back to a gold basis, the cost of living would be on a very different basis.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. The dollar would be worth more for the product?—A. That is it. One who has not considered the technical side of this question might very well say, "Oh, well, put out \$500,000,000 of paper money", but the fact is that it would greatly injure our credit, and would cause the exchanges to run against us. After the Civil War in the United States their paper money was voluminous. An example of the effect is to be seen in Germany today and in France where the mark and the franc respectively have depreciated.

By the Chairman:

Q. Why is it that the franc is only worth .9 to-day?—A. Partly on account of the paper moneys issued by the French Government and the credit inflation, and also because of the fact that France is importing largely. Like Great Britain she needs commodities, and she has not got on a basis on which her exports can take care of her imports plus any obligations that she has.

Q. In your opinion, the inflation of currency in France, plus the inflation of credit, has had the effect of depreciating the value of the franc?—A. I do not think there is any doubt about it. If France was on a gold basis—supposing every nation was on a gold basis—does any one suppose that the mark of the franc would be depreciated? If a nation is on a gold basis, it means that you can get gold for it. That is the international money; it is the small change in which international transactions are carried out. Nations clear their obligations by the sale of goods, but any balances are cleared by the sending of comparatively small consignments of gold. You will see gold being shipped to London or to New York. If all the nations of the world had their currency on a gold basis, there would not be any depreciation in the currency because you could surrender it for gold.

By Mr. Morphy:

Q. Reverting to the question of credits and their bearing first upon England, then on the consuming market, and next on the agriculturist of Canada; supposing that Canada had refused to grant credits for the handling of the wheat from the west, what would the result have been?—A. I explained that a little while ago, I thought. Our wheat could not be sold.

Q. That is our only market?—A. For the exportable surplus. France might take a certain amount, but they are in the same case; they cannot buy without credit.

Q. What effect would that have on future production?—A. I have slept with this thing for so long that my mind works almost automatically. What would have happened is that the farmers of the Northwest, through their representatives, would have made it quite impossible for any Government that did not give credit, and quite properly so. You cannot stop all the business of the Canadian Northwest. The farmer must have money to pay his grocer, the dry goods merchant, and his hired help. He could not do the necessary fall ploughing or any of the other things. He must sell his wheat. This is not a matter of opinion; it is an actual fact. If we did not give the money to Great Britain they could not buy our wheat, which means that our exportable surplus could not move and the result would be the demoralization of the business of this country.

Q. Where would this food supply come from for the markets of the world?—A. She would not be able to get it from us; she could not get it from Australia, where it was piled up under galvanized iron sheds. If you take an extreme case like that, it would have added to the terrible problem which she had to feed herself, but, as a matter of fact, we had to give the credit.

Q. Assume for argument's sake that this Committee should arrive at a conclusion to report to Parliament that in its judgment, say \$300,000,000, should be provided to meet the various problems that we have been considering, how would that \$300,000,000 have to be raised?—A. You would have to raise it just the way I have indicated. You would have to raise it by loan.

Q. What would be the possibility of doing that this year?—A. Well, I have indicated my belief, Mr. Calder, that so far as this year is concerned, all the proceeds of the Victory Loan will be required to meet past expenditure and to carry the Government for a very few months after it is closed, and we are quite hopeful that we will get the money in this Victory Loan, but the amount remains to be seen.

Q. You also are of the opinion that, in order to carry on the expenditures now in sight, and that will be in sight in the immediate future, necessary expenditures, a further loan will have to be launched next year?—A. I think so. I do not see any escape from it. I do not think any man was more interested than I was in the soldier problem, nor any Finance Minister more desirous to do everything possible to assist in the re-establishment of the returned soldier, and to assist by way of gratuity to enable them to get re-established into civil life. But when we consider the question of the present gratuity, which amounted to \$125,000,000, I was of the impression that the

officials were of the view that the amount set aside was not only just, but generous. Those were the expressions that I understood were made use of at the time, and certainly, in considering the programme for the year, including the borrowing this fall, we had it in mind that that gratuity would take a very large amount of money, and our finance has been arranged upon the basis of a programme such as was outlined to Parliament, ordinary expenditure, capital expenditure and gratuities—that is the gratuity which authorized \$125,000,000—and I knew we should need as large a Victory Loan as we could raise to take care of the existing liabilities and carry us on for a few months more, when we would have to borrow from the banks again, because we are not over demobilization yet, and in addition to your Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment expenditure you have this very large amount for the Soldiers' Land Settlement, and that will increase at a very rapid rate. I am not criticising, you will understand; I am simply stating the facts as I see them. Money has to be raised for that, and if you cannot raise it by loan, and if it is inadvisable to issue currency, the only way you can raise it would be to borrow temporarily from banks an amount which has got to be taken up by borrowing a further amount later on.

Q. No possibility of getting it outside of Canada?—A. United States is a very limited international market. The \$75,000,000 loan which we got is about as heavy a loan as can be raised by Canada in United States. We raised that loan this summer, but I do not believe we could have successfully placed a \$100,000,000 loan. There is another feature of it, of course, which must be considered, and that is to what extent should you add your national debt? That is for the Government to determine, and that is all involved in the question of revenue which I have mentioned.

By Mr. Cooper:

Q. With regard to the \$75,000,000 which you raised in the United States, you had to pay a high rate of interest?—A. We are governed in this country to a large extent by financial conditions in New York because we are so close. For example, interest rates upon securities there have an important bearing on the interest rates which we pay here and pay there, and when we went to New York we had to pay a very stiff rate of interest, because a high rate of interest as being paid upon securities which had been issued and listed there. In other words, we had to conform to the market conditions, and had to pay a pretty smart rate; in fact, we had to pay a pretty heavy rate all the way through in the New York financing, but that was in accordance with the experience of other countries, the Anglo-French loan and the loan to Great Britain, nearly all of them secured by collateral. Our loans compared favourably with that of any other government, because our credit was better in the New York market. We were closer to United States, and did a little better than the other belligerents who floated loans there, but we had to pay smartly nevertheless.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. But you had to get the money for a specific purpose?—A. Yes, I had to arrange that loan.

By Mr. Nesbitt:

Q. And that original loan had been raised for expenses incurred in the war?—A. Oh, yes. Our situation is not generally understood. When this war broke out, for a period of several months we had a very trying financial and commercial situation in Canada. Times were hard. It was only the last two years that world's prices have greatly risen and our imports began to swell with heavy increase in our business. The first six months' exchange was against us and against the United States even. London was the center of the world for financial purposes at that time, and for the first six months of the year Canada was in a rather trying position commercially, industrially and financially, because of the outbreak of the war and the unsettlement which it caused.

By the Chairman:

Q. It has been suggested that in order to raise the revenues to carry our national debt and other expenditures including money expenditures that may be incurred along the line you have been discussing that a general land tax on all property in Canada might be advisable. What is your view as to that?—A. Well, that is a question of course of policy for the Government, and many considerations are involved. We have a very large country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The cost of organization and administration would necessarily be very heavy, unless you had an assessment by the Dominion of all the land, there would have to be an adjustment of assessment as between provinces, and even as between parts of provinces. That is if you adopted the municipal assessment there would have to be an adjustment, so far as the assessment is concerned. The Government would have to levy upon that so many mills upon the dollar. I thought about a tax of that kind. I am speaking from memory, but I think four mills would have given about \$20,000,000 only.

Q. Some person quoted figures as coming from Mr. Crerar that a ten mill rate would raise \$80,000,000?—A. Well the Government would have to consider the expediency of such a tax. In the first place you have already a municipal tax on land. I do not know whether there are any provincial taxes direct upon the land, but it has always been represented to me by Provincial authorities with whom I have discussed the matter that a tax upon land should be essentially a municipal or provincial tax, because they are close to the land and have the administration of it and need the revenue. On the other hand I have always found on the part of Provincial Governments, an absolute reluctance to impose a land tax, for reasons which will be obvious to members of the Committee. I do not know whether the public of this country would sustain a tax of ten mills upon land or not. You gentlemen can come to a conclusion on that point as well as I can.

By Mr. Tweedie:

Q. I understood him to suggest a ten mill rate on the unearned increment?—A. Oh no.

Mr. MORPHY: He put it as a tax on unimproved land values.

The WITNESS: No, he would get no such thing. One feature of any tax, and I think especially of land tax, is that we are only going to be able to meet our national obligations by increasing the production of Canada, among other means by increasing immigration. I do not think any scheme of taxation in Canada should be seriously considered unless we have regard to the probable effect on immigration, and it is for the Government to consider what taxation they shall adopt with regard to land. We must get into this country men who will go on the land and increase our production, we must get as many of our own people who are not on the land now as we can to go on the land and we must induce immigration to come in here and continue the policy of taking up land, if we do not then we may have a rather serious condition in Canada in a few years from now.

By the Chairman:

Q. You have some knowledge of the conditions in Western Canada, particularly in connection with the urban communities. To what extent do you think they will be able to bear additional property taxes in towns like Moosejaw, Regina, Calgary, McLeod, and so on?—A. I am not prepared to express any opinion. As I have said the impression I got from members of the Provincial Governments was that these communities were very heavily taxed as it is and that there are enormous arrears of taxation and sales of land. But a great many people believe in land taxation, notwithstanding the fact that lands may be sold with the idea that it will tend to cheapen property and bring it into use. But it would have to be a general tax, not only upon farms,

but in villages, towns and cities, and, therefore, would be in addition to the municipal tax, and in some cases to the provincial tax, and you would have to consider how far public opinion would sustain you in imposing it.

Might I just take a few minutes more Mr. Chairman, because I will not ask for any privilege, but I have been a member of the Government, I have had a good deal to do with these problems, so far as it has been necessary to deal with them, and I know it will be necessary to find a certain amount of money, and I shall be very glad if that can be done. But it seems to me that the attitude of the Government has been of a very generous character with regard to the matter of gratuity. I know I was desirous, and I think all the members of the Government were desirous that as far as pensions were concerned they should be placed upon as fair a basis as possible, that the disabled men should be well taken care of, and that every effort should be made by the Government to re-establish in civil life the man who went overseas. With regard to the gratuity when that matter came up, the amount being a very large one, naturally it was given very close attention by myself as well as by the other members of the Government. So far as I know it is the largest gratuity by far which has been given by any of the nations engaged in the war. Now, I am very glad of that, I think the country can afford not only to be just but to be generous in regard to the returned men. I have always held the view myself that to the extent that it is necessary the Government should not hesitate to expend in this last year which, as I have said, is a war year, such amount as is necessary to prevent hardship, and to enable the men to get re-established in civil life. The principle of the gratuity now asked for has not appealed to me. It is indiscriminate; it applies to all; and in my judgment—and I am only putting forward my own view—the amount is so great, having regard to the general financial condition of the treasury that I was quite unable, as Minister of Finance and Acting Premier at the time, to see that the Government should consider it favourably. That was my view about it then, and it is my view now.

By Mr. MacNeil:

Q. I would like to present the case in a slightly different light. The proposal that emanates from the Great War Veterans, which is merely a suggestion, is in slightly modified form from that presented in the interview which you mentioned. We appreciate the generosity of the Government as to what is being done, but we feel to-day that there are a large number of men who have been dislodged from their ordinary activities and who are more or less adrift in our commercial and industrial life to-day, and we have attempted to find during this inquiry the exact extent of that problem. I have in mind your statement which you made in the House, and also this afternoon. One way in which this country may recover its balance after the war is by increasing production and thrift, and we are attempting to-day to place our problem on a strictly business basis as far as possible. We must recognize our obligations to the disabled, to the dependents of those who have fallen, and we must not let that sentiment be lost sight of. But, for the moment, to put it on a strictly business basis, we are advocating re-establishment only for those who need re-establishment, that is, that the onus is placed on the man to prove to the state he requires such aid. We are asking also that these men receive aid in such a manner that re-establishment is calculated to develop our resources, both human and material, and increase industrial expansion. We want simply the opportunity for that man to get a foothold again, to put his back to the wheel and attain his maximum production. Now, as an economic problem do you not think that extraordinary measures might be justified, within certain limitations? We have at all times the interests of the country at heart; we do not wish to inflict any undue burden on the country, or suggest any such burden, but looking at the problem from the purely economic aspects would it not be a wise investment to put such men who have capabilities in such a position that they will better respond to the burdens which are upon us? We are not asking to-day for

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an indiscriminate hand-out, as has already been explained to the Committee, but we are asking that a man receive aid as far as he required it, as applied to the development of our resources and the required expansion of our industrial activities. That is the underlying principle of the suggestion made; the details may be debatable, but we offer those details as a basis of discussion; but do you not think that it would be a wise economic investment for the country at the present time?—A. I do not think I could give a general answer to that, Mr. MacNeil. The principle of increasing production through the returned soldier has been adopted in the Land Settlement Act. That plan was based upon security which the Government has there; the Government has the land and a mortgage upon whatever else is taken. There will be a considerable loss on that, I do not know how much, but I think that was good legislation. Now, I do not know what you have in your minds in regard to other re-establishment, but from what I understood the gratuity was being asked for to be given to all the ranks overseas, or practically all; and for reasons I have given, and the amount involved, I have been unable to regard it favourably. If you will give me any concrete case that you have in mind I will be very glad to consider it.

By the Chairman:

Q. These are the features of the plan submitted by the Great War Veterans Association (showing memorandum, with figures at the end). The land purchase is an extra thing there, as it is suggested that in case of a land purchase the gratuity should be given so as to enable the man to pay off the loan?—A. But in fact it is an obligation of the Dominion to raise that money. It is a gratuity nevertheless.

Q. Taking that as a concrete case, the suggestion is this, that under their claim of gratuity which we have here on the wall, if any particular man is entitled to \$1,000 say, as a gratuity, the Government should pay it on condition that if he wished he could apply it on the loan which he has purchased under the Soldiers' Settlement Board?—A. Yes, but the Government has to raise the \$2,000, or whatever it is, just the same, no matter whether it is used in the purchase of land or some other way; it gets back to the amount of money involved and how it will be raised, the financial burden involved.

Q. Another suggestion is this, that if one of the men had a house and there was a mortgage upon it, and the mortgage and interest accumulated to the extent, of say \$1,500, that is, the amount to which he will be entitled under this plan, he should be permitted to apply the amount to which he is entitled in the wiping out of that mortgage?—A. Well, I do not see any difference in that; at least I do not see that it changes the principle. It is a gratuity of \$1,500 which the soldier would use, and I think very properly use, in reducing the debt upon his place, but it is a gratuity just the same, and the amount would have to be raised by the Dominion. If that were done on a scale so that practically every soldier would get a gratuity for land settlement, or purchase of a home, or payment off of a mortgage, or other purpose, the principle involved would be the same. It would be spent for very good purposes to apply it to if it was granted.

Q. This argument is put forward, that one of those men who is entitled to \$1,000 under the plan, might wish to establish himself in a business, and that it is in the interests of the country that he should establish himself in business?—A. That raises a very serious question. In regard to land, you have security—I am speaking now of loans.

Q. No, he takes the gratuity, but the Board that is to be established would see that the gratuity is used for the purpose desired, that is, of getting this man back into civil life, to give him a toe hold, as Mr. MacNeil says, to give him a start again; he wishes to use the money for the business; the Board would not hand him cash, but the Board would see to it that the money was used for the purchase of stock, or erecting

a building or whatever it may be necessary in order to establish him in business?—A. If you determined that the gratuity should be granted this limitation upon the grant so as to provide that the mortgage would be paid off or the man would be established in business, or some other course taken by the beneficiary, would undoubtedly be wise; but the question still remains as to the expediency of the gratuity, because the money would have to be raised whether applied for that purpose or for any other purpose.

Q. You mean to say, as far as the money is concerned, that the money must be got?—A. Yes. Once you assume that the gratuity is granted, then limitations upon its use might be very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN: You will pardon me, Mr. MacNeil, just for a moment, because Sir Thomas has not heard all our discussions.

Sir THOMAS WHITE: No, I have not.

By the Chairman:

Q. The plan submitted to us—I will try to state it broadly and generally, is based upon this idea, that practically every man who joined the forces has suffered a disability, that disability being either mental or physical, commercial or financial; that practically all of them have suffered; a man may come back in his full strength and health but nevertheless he left his business, he jumped from his occupation, whatever it was, and he has been absent three or four years, and consequently, though he may be mentally and physically sound he has suffered commercial or financial liability, as they state, and in the case of all those men having suffered that disability it is the duty of the state to see as far as possible that provision be made not to place them back where they were, but to enable them to at least make a start in getting back where they were. Now, with this proviso, they suggest that a board should be established to ascertain in the case of each man that a real need exists. We had a good deal of trouble in the Committee in coming to a conclusion as to just what was meant by an actual need, and as to how that actual need would be ascertained. According to their estimate, they think that probably twenty-five per cent of the total of approved men would not claim this benefit, this aid, or that it would be unproven, that they would not be able to prove their right to it on account of their absence from Canada or something of that kind. Now, broadly, that is the basis of this suggestion?—A. Well, that is a question of policy and of financial position. A certain amount of money, whatever it may be, is required. It is for the Government to consider; they cannot devolve it upon any one else—commission, or committee, under our system. It is for them to consider whether, as a question of policy, they would be justified in setting aside whatever sum they might determine upon to be expended in this way. I appreciate the modes of expenditure that have been suggested. That is a question of policy. The point I am making is that, no matter for what purpose it is used—and the purposes which you mentioned are very worthy purposes—no matter to what purpose the money is devoted, the money must be raised; I mean to say that it is still a money question; that is obvious.

By Mr. MacNeil:

Q. To get this necessary increased production we must utilize to the very best advantage our man-power; and if we find as the result of the war that there is any wastage in man-power, that there is more or less drift of large numbers of men, would it not be to the ultimate advantage of the country to harness those men up to the national enterprises in such a way that they can produce to the greatest extent? Whether this is accomplished by loan or gratuity is a matter of opinion, but is it not necessary that the nation should give those men the fullest possible advantage?—A. You would have to consider the disadvantage, whatever it may be, from the financial

[App. No. 4.]

and national standpoint, as against the advantage. There is no doubt but that the employment in productive industry of any considerable body of Canadian citizens is advantageous, more especially in agriculture. My own opinion is that what we need in this country is greater production agriculturally, and I do not think that for a considerable time to come our industries are likely to be increased. I think that the trend city-wards, aggravated by the war, has produced a situation in which there are possibly too few engaged in agriculture and too many in cities. I think the city population is congested.

Q. Another question is the attitude of a number of returned men who have not studied the economic conditions of the country. They say, "We have not only been called upon to fight for the country, but we are also called upon when we return to assume greater burdens than even the people endured while we were absent, due to war taxation, which was not applied until almost the concluding years of the war." That to a certain extent contributes to the unrest and discontent, and the returned soldier very properly states that there should be something to equalize the burden?—

A. I appreciate the point you make, Mr. MacNeil, but I think that you have overlooked the fact that the Business Profits' Tax was made retroactive. During the first six months, or the first year of the war, as I said, business was in a very unsettled condition, and I think everybody was glad when it began to pick up. What first called my attention to the War Profits' Tax was the large amount of money made in grain speculation, in flour and other commodities. When we imposed that taxation, we made it retroactive, which is a very unusual proceeding, and generally not a wise one. We made it retroactive to December, 1914, so that we did cover the period of the war, so far as we could. If you will permit me to say further, I think there is a misunderstanding as to the connection between our ability to carry on the war and the so-called prosperity which began to exist in this country. My own view is that Canada would not have been able to make anything like the effort which she did make in this war, or to maintain her forces overseas and come through in her present financial condition if there had not been a considerable amount of prosperity in the country. In other words, if our agricultural production had not increased, and if we had not been able to turn out munitions on a large scale, we would not have been able to float our war loans; because it is through the sale of our products, munitions, and other commodities and products that we were able to successfully float loans that would have been deemed quite out of the question a couple of years before. Therefore, so far as the prosperity of the country is concerned, it had a direct bearing on our ability to support a force of 500,000 men. With regard to the question of inequality, I do not think that anybody appreciates more than I do that society was dislocated at the beginning of the war. Young men went overseas; their careers were interrupted; their professional prospects were nullified, if they intended to go into professions.

There is no question about it that there is a very heavy obligation on the nation towards the men at the front and towards those who returned. I think the nation should recognize that to the extent it can. That recognition takes the forms of pensions, of provision for disabled men, of a gratuity such as we have given, and of re-establishment in civil life. But I do not think it is possible to compute the service of the soldier upon a money basis. You would have to go very much higher than anything that has been suggested here to do that; and so far as I know no nation in the past, and no nation to-day, as a purely financial problem has been able to place its returned soldiers in anything like the advantageous position they would have been in if they had not gone to the war. In other words, the burden of all nations, I am sorry to say, falls most heavily upon the youth of the country. I have always taken the view, and I take the view to-day, that the country should do what it can, having regard to the present and future prospects, because we cannot neglect the future of

this country. It is vital. No persons are more concerned in that than the soldiers, and I think they realize it as much as I do. I do not wish to be misunderstood as speaking didactically at all. I do not think that in England, in France, in the United States, in Australia, or in any other country, they could, as a matter of economics, put their soldiers in the position that they would have been in, or anything like it, if they had not gone to the front. If France attempted to pay her men on a basis of substantial gratuity, or England, I need not tell you what the result would be. They could not do it. I think the Government should do what it can to re-establish the men, and it does seem to me that that involves inquiry and discrimination. In regard to the gratuity, we are paying out something like \$125,000,000, that is generally speaking. It seems to me that we have got to the position now in which the individual needs are different and in which the Government, through re-establishment, can assist those who need to be re-assisted, within its financial lines, which I think are rather sharply drawn.

Q. My remarks had reference rather to the income tax?—A. With regard to the income tax, I stated that we would place that upon the basis of the United States. So far as I am personally concerned, it would be my desire to have as stiff an income tax as we can impose.

Q. But it is not retroactive?—A. Well, we never had it in this country before, and it was in 1917 that it was imposed.

Q. You will appreciate the attitude of the men who return from overseas and find on every hand evidence of prosperity?—A. I feel that myself to a certain extent. I appreciate that. There are many others. Take the case of the salaried class throughout the country, and for that matter working men. I did my best during the war to persuade them to save. If they had taken my advice, many of them would have been in a better position to-day; but they spent their money, just as they do in England, when they had it to spend. Many of them did save, but the great mass of the people did not.

Q. The suggestion has not been brought out in this inquiry so far but arises from one of your remarks; that is with regard to giving returned soldiers a gratuity in a manner similar to the gratuity given in foreign countries by raising the money from our resources?—A. Before the Deputy Minister of Finance can give anybody any money, he has got to have that money in the bank, just as you must have it in the bank if you are going to issue a cheque. It is debt just the same. It is much better to have your national debt in the country than out of it, but debt is debt owed by the nation collectively.

Q. I appreciate your point, but could not the Government develop our resources?—A. To the extent that Governments do. It is the duty of this Government and every other Government in Canada, to the extent of its ability, to promote by proper means development of our National resources, but that has not been done in the past by making direct loans. If the loans are made as in the Land Settlement, to increase production, it would not appear to me to be unwise policy, but so far as re-construction is concerned, I would like to say to you and the other gentlemen here that our object in the expenditure which we authorized or recommended to Parliament last year, was to provide work to the extent that we could, both for the unemployed here and the returned soldier and to grant a gratuity. We were glad to make it as we thought fairly generous, and I think we thought it was generous at the time, but in my judgment not too generous, having regard to the sacrifices made by the men, for the purpose of enabling you to bridge over the time to get them back to civil life. I think anything the Government could do along that line of getting them back and preventing cases of hardship during the coming winter should be done. Get them back on the land or at work, by providing work that they could do, and by assisting through some agencies, patriotic fund or commission, deserving cases. I think that is all good legislation. But I am sorry to say, with all good will to the soldiers—and I think Mr. MacNeil will testify that he did not find me wanting in that regard—

Mr. MacNEIL: That is right.

The WITNESS: I am sorry to say that I could not bring myself to the view that a grant of such a large sum of money at this time would be in the interests of the country, notwithstanding the debt we owe to the soldiers. It certainly is an invidious task to oppose any request of the War Veterans, but I have been asked to come and express my views, and I feel bound to express that view as I see the situation, but I am the last to say that my views are at all authoritative, and it is only an expression of my opinion, such as it is, given as frankly as I can give it.

Witness discharged.

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No. 44.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1919.

PRAYERS.

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Sir Henry Drayton, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

DEVONSHIRE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1919.

On motion of Sir George Foster, the said Message and Further Supplementary Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Glass, for Mr. Steele, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented the Third Report of the said Committee, which is as follows:—

Your Committee have had under consideration Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

— Mr. Maclean (Halifax), a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Mr. Ballantyne, laid before the House,—Amendment to Radiotelegraph Regulation No. 88: Nationality of applicants for certificates of proficiency in radiotelegraphy.

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Copy of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the action taken with regard to the St. Stanislaus' Novitiate at Guelph, Ontario.

The following Order of the House was issued to the proper officer under subsection 4 of Rule 37—

By Mr. McLean (Royal):—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Names, date of appointment and permanent addresses of the officers appointed by the Militia Department to Number 7 District, New Brunswick, and Departmental Staffs.
2. Rank, pay and allowances, and overseas experience of each of the said officers.
3. Whether Military District No. 7 is to be abolished.

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Ballantyne, it was Resolved, That the House do go into Committee of the Whole, to-morrow, to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That it is expedient to amend the Canada Shipping Act, chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, by providing that,—

1. Notwithstanding any provision in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any amendment thereto, or in the Canada Shipping Act, or any amendment thereto, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada may grant permission to the following vessels to clear from any port in Canada on any voyage even though the Master and Mate of any such vessel, or either of them, do not hold valid certificates of competency or service, provided that the said Minister is satisfied that properly certificated men cannot be procured and that the acting Master and Mate are competent and have sufficient experience:—

(a) Canadian registered vessels other than vessels carrying passengers;

(b) Canadian registered vessels carrying passengers not exceeding one hundred registered tons, which ply exclusively within what the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may deem to be sheltered waters within the inland waters or on the sea coasts of Canada;

2. These provisions shall continue in operation for one year from the date of the passing of the Act to be based upon this resolution and no longer.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville), for the third reading of the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the proposed motion of Mr. Fielding in amendment thereto.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Steele, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 10.05 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 45.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville): That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the proposed motion of Mr. Fielding in amendment thereto: That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the House do come to the following resolution:

That the Grand Trunk Railway System, which the Government propose to acquire, comprises over eight thousand miles of railway line, owned, controlled, or leased and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its subsidiaries;

That the parent Grand Trunk Railway Company has numerous subsidiary companies and the System includes, besides the railway mileage herein mentioned, the ownership and management of hotels, steamship lines and other property;

That these railways and other property are partly in Canada, partly in the United States and partly in Great Britain;

That the obligations of these Companies in various forms run into vast sums, and the financial affairs of the several companies are interwoven by guarantees of securities;

That the parent Grand Trunk Company and its chief subsidiary the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company are admittedly unable to fulfil their obligations to the Dominion;

That the information in possession of the House is insufficient to enable the House and the people to fully understand the complicated affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

That there has been no inquiry into the affairs of the Grand Trunk System since that which was conducted by the Drayton-Acworth Commission in the spring of 1917, which related to the Canadian railway situation generally, and incidentally discussed the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

That this said Drayton-Acworth Commission in their report say concerning the Grand Trunk Railway Company:

“Even if the Government were to relieve them entirely, as suggested by their President, of their unfortunate Grand Trunk Pacific venture—and, as we have already said, we cannot think that the request can be reasonably justified—

it is evident that the Grand Trunk Railway Company is not and will not be for some time to come in a position enabling it to pay out any money at all in dividends. We regard the entire share capital as being intrinsically of but small value at the present time. On the basis of present value of maintainable income the fair compensation would be very small."

That of the stock thus described by the Drayton-Acworth report as of small value the bill proposes to place a perpetual Government guarantee of interest at 4 per cent on about \$60,000,000, and to submit the valuation of about \$180,000,000 to arbitration;

That the House is of opinion that before taking further action towards the acquisition of the railways referred to the Government should appoint a Commission composed of persons of recognized ability and experience in railway management, railway finance and railway accounting to make a full inquiry into all the affairs of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its subsidiary companies, their assets and liabilities, the condition of the railway lines and their equipment, the physical value of the properties, the sums required to put them into efficient condition, their estimated earning powers, and generally into all matters in any way relating to the affairs of the companies herein referred to, and to make a full report thereon for the information of Parliament.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Devlin,	Lanctôt,	Pacaud,
Boivin,	Ethier,	Lapointe	Papineau,
Bourassa,	Euler,	(St. James),	Pardee,
Brouillard,	Fafard,	Leger,	Pedlow,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	McCoig,	Pelletier.
Cannon,	Fortier,	McCrea,	Prevost,
Copp,	Fournier,	McGibbon	Robb,
d'Anjou,	Gauthier,	(Argenteuil),	Savard,
Déchène,	Gauvreau,	McKenzie,	Seguin,
Delisle,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Tobin,
Denis,	Hunt,	Michaud,	Truax,
Desaulniers,	King,	Molloy,	Turgeon,
Deslauriers,	Lafortune,	Murphy,	Vien—50.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Crowe,	Knox,	Nicholson (Queens,
Armstrong	Cruise,	Lalor,	P.E.I.),
(Lambton),	Currie,	Lang,	Nicholson (Algoma),
Arthurs,	Davidson,	Long,	Paul,
Best,	Davis,	Mackie (Edmonton),	Porter,
Blair,	Douglas	Mackie (Renfrew),	Redman,
Bolton,	(Strathcona),	Maclean (Halifax),	Reid (Mackenzie),
Boyce,	Douglas (Cape Breton	Maclean (York),	Richardson,
Brien,	S. and Rich.),	MacNutt,	Sexsmith,
Buchanan,	Edwards,	McGibbon	Shaw,
Burnham,	Finley,	(Muskoka),	Simpson,
Burrell,	Foster (Sir George),	McGregor,	Smith,
Calder,	Foster (York),	McIsaac,	Steele,
Campbell,	Fripp,	McQuarrie,	Stevens,
Casselman,	Glass,	Maharg,	Stewart (Hamilton).
Chaplin,	Griesbach,	Manion,	Sutherland,
Charlton,	Halladay,	Marshall,	Thompson
Charters,	Harold,	Martin,	(Hastings),

Clark (Bruce),	Harrison,	Meighen,	Thompson (Yukon),
Clarke (Wellington),	Hay,	Merner,	Thomson
Clements,	Henders,	Middlebro,	(Qu'Appelle),
Cockshutt,	Hepburn,	Morphy,	Tweedie,
Cooper,	Johnston,	Mowat,	Wallace,
Cowan,	Keefer,	Munson,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
		Myers,	Wright—91.

At Six o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker left the Chair, to resume the same at Eight o'clock, p.m.

8 P.M.

(The Order for Private Bills was called under Rule 25.)

Mr. Boyce moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on Private Bills (pursuant to Rule 109); which was agreed to.

The Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson," was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Boyce, it was ordered, That a Message be sent to the Senate to return to that House the evidence, etc., taken before the Standing Committee of the Senate on Divorce, to whom were referred the Petitions on which the following Bills were founded:—

Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm."

Bill No. 39 (Letter E of the Senate), intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson."

The Order for Private Bills having been disposed of;

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville): That the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, be now read the third time.

And the question being again proposed;

Mr. King moved in amendment thereto:—

That this Bill be not now read a third time but that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions to amend same by adding to Section 2, the following: "The agreement herein shall be submitted to and be subject to ratification by the Parliament of Canada."

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Fafard,	Lafortune,	Pacaud,
Bourassa,	Fielding,	Lancôt,	Papineau,
Boyer,	Fontaine,	Lapointe (St. James),	Pardee,
Brouillard,	Fortier,	Leger,	Parent,
Cahill,	Foster (York),	McCoig,	Pedlow,
Cannon,	Fournier,	McCrea,	Pelletier,
d'Anjou,	Gauthier,	McGibbon	Prevost,
Déchène,	Gauvreau,	(Argenteuil),	Proulx,
Delisle,	Gervais,	McKenzie,	Robb,
Demers,	Hunt,	Marcile (Bagot),	Savard,
Denis,	Johnston,	Mayrand,	Seguin,
Desaulniers,	Kay,	Michaud,	Tobin,
Deslauriers,	Kennedy,	Molloy,	Turgeon,
Euler,	King,	Murphy,	Vien—55.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Currie,	Lang,	Redman,
Armstrong	Davidson,	Long,	Reid (Grenville),
(Lambton),	Davis,	Mackie (Renfrew),	Reid (Mackenzie),
Arthurs,	Douglas	Maclean (Halifax),	Richardson,
Best,	(Strathcona),	MacNutt,	Sexsmith,
Blair,	Douglas (Cape Breton	McGibbon	Shaw,
Bolton,	S. and Rich.),	(Muskoka),	Sheard,
Boyce,	Edwards,	McGregor,	Sifton,
Brien,	Finley,	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Buchanan,	Foster (Sir George),	McQuarrie,	Smith,
Burnham,	Fripp,	Maharg,	Steele,
Burrell,	Glass,	Manion,	Stevens,
Calder,	Griesbach,	Marshall,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Campbell,	Guthrie,	Martin,	Sutherland,
Casselmann,	Halladay,	Meighen,	Thompson
Chaplin,	Harold,	Merner,	(Weyburn),
Charlton,	Harrison,	Middlebro,	Thompson
Clark (Bruce),	Hartt,	Morphy,	(Hastings),
Clarke (Wellington),	Hay,	Munson,	Thompson (Yukon),
Clements,	Henders,	Myers,	Thomson
Cockshutt,	Hepburn,	Nesbitt,	(Qu'Appelle),
Cooper,	Keefer,	Nicholson	Tweedie,
Cowan,	Knox,	(Algoma),	Wallace,
Crowe,	Lalor,	Porter,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Cruise,			Wright—90.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Campbell moved in amendment thereto:—

That all the words after the word "That" in the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following: "the said bill be not now read a third time but be recommended to the Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by adding another clause as follows:—

"12. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act the value of the four per cent guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk amounting to £12,500,000 shall be submitted to arbitration.'"

And the Debate continuing;

WEDNESDAY, 5th November, 1919.

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Deslauriers,	King,	Murphy,
Boivin,	Douglas	Knox,	Pacaud,
Bourassa,	(Strathcona),	Lafortune,	Papineau,
Boyer,	Euler,	Lancôt,	Pardee,
Brouillard,	Fafard,	Leger,	Parent,
Burnham,	Fielding,	McCoig,	Pedlow,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	McCrea,	Pelletier,
Campbell,	Fortier,	McGibbon	Prevost,
Cannon,	Fournier,	(Argenteuil),	Proulx,
d'Anjou,	Gauthier,	McKenzie,	Robb,
Déchène,	Gervais,	Maharg,	Savard,
Delisle,	Hunt,	Marcile (Bagot),	Seguin,
Demers,	Johnston,	Mayrand,	Tobin,
Denis,	Kay,	Michaud,	Vien—57.
Desaulniers.	Kennedy,	Molloy,	

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Davis,	Maclean (Halifax),	Raid (Mackenzie),
Armstrong	Douglas (Cape Breton	MacNutt,	Richardson,
(Lambton),	S. and Rich.),	McGibbon	Sexsmith,
Arthurs,	Edwards,	(Muskoka),	Shaw,
Best,	Finley,	McGregor,	Sifton,
Blair,	Foster (York),	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Bolton,	Fripp,	McQuarrie,	Smith,
Boyce,	Griesbach,	Manion,	Steele,
Brien,	Guthrie,	Marshall,	Stevens,
Buchanan,	Halladay,	Martin,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Burrell,	Harold,	Meighen,	Sutherland,
Calder,	Harrison,	Merner,	Thompson
Casselmann,	Hartt,	Middlebro,	(Weyburn),
Chaplin,	Hay,	Morphy,	Thompson
Clark (Bruce),	Henders,	Mowat,	(Hastings),
Clarke (Wellington),	Hepburn,	Munson,	Thompson (Yukon),
Clements,	Keefer,	Myers,	Thomson
Cockshutt,	Lalor,	Nesbitt,	(Qu'Appelle),
Cooper,	Lang,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Tweedie,
Cowan,	Lapointe (St. James),	Porter,	Wallace,
Crowe,	Long,	Redman,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Cruise,	Mackie (Renfrew),	Reid (Grenville),	Wright—83.
Davidson,			

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Denis moved in amendment thereto:—

That all the words after the word "That" in the main motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor:

"Bill No. 33 be not now read a third time but that said bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House with instructions that they have power to amend same by adding at the end of section 6 thereof the following words:

'No award of the arbitrators shall be final and valid until it has been approved of and ratified by the Parliament of Canada.'"

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Deslauriers,	Lanctôt,	Papineau,
Boivin,	Euler,	Lapointe (St. James),	Pardee,
Bourassa,	Fafard,	Leger,	Parent,
Boyer,	Fielding,	McCoig,	Pedlow,
Brouillard,	Fontaine,	McCrea,	Pelletier,
Cahill,	Fortier,	McGibbon	Prevost,
Cannon,	Fournier,	(Argenteuil),	Proulx,
Casgrain,	Gauthier,	McKenzie,	Robb,
d'Anjou,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Savard,
Déchène,	Hunt,	Mayrand,	Seguin,
Delisle,	Kay,	Michaud,	Tobin,
Demers,	Kennedy,	Molloy,	Vien—53.
Denis,	King,	Murphy,	
Desaulniers,	Lafortune,	Pacaud,	

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Davidson,	Mackie (Renfrew),	Redman,
Armstrong	Davis,	Maclean (Halifax),	Reid (Grenville),
(Lambton),	Douglas	MacNutt,	Reid (Mackenzie),
Arthurs,	(Strathcona),	McGibbon	Richardson,
Best,	Douglas (Cape Breton	(Muskoka),	Sexsmith,
Blair,	S. and Rich.),	McGregor,	Shaw,
Bolton,	Edwards,	McIsaac,	Sifton,
Boyce,	Finley,	McQuarrie,	Simpson,
Brien,	Fripp,	Maharg,	Smith,
Buchanan,	Griesbach,	Manion,	Steele,
Burnham,	Guthrie,	Marshall,	Stevens,
Burrell,	Halladay,	Martin,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Calder,	Harold,	Meighen,	Sutherland,
Casselman,	Harrison,	Merner,	Thompson
Chaplin,	Hartt,	Middlebro,	(Weyburn),
Clark (Bruce),	Hay,	Morphy,	Thompson
Clarke (Wellington),	Henders,	Mowat,	(Hastings),
Clements,	Hepburn,	Munson,	Thompson (Yukon),
Cockshutt,	Keefer,	Myers,	Thomson
Cooper,	Knox,	Nesbitt,	(Qu'Appelle),
Cowan,	Lalor,	Nicholson	Tweedie,
Crowe,	Lang,	(Algoma),	Wallace,
Cruise,	Long,	Porter,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
			Wright—85.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Parent moved in amendment thereto:—

That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that the House do come to the following Resolution:

“That the Grand Trunk Railway System which the Government proposes to acquire comprises many miles of railway lines on American soil;

“That the Grand Trunk Railway Company has diverted most of its traffic from Canadian Ports to its United States Terminals;

“That a continuance of such policy by the Canadian Government would be injurious to Canadian trade and detrimental to our National welfare;

“That the ownership by the Canadian Government of the American Section of the Grand Trunk Railway would involve this country into International troubles respecting labour administrations and public policy;

“That for the above mentioned reasons, the acquisition of these lines means a serious danger of the annexation of Canada by the United States;

“That the House is of opinion that before taking action towards the acquisition of the Railway referred to, the Government should give an immediate assurance to this House that it does not intend to divert Canadian trade from Canadian ports by taking over that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway situated and operated in the United States.”

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Desaulniers,	Lanctôt,	Pacaud,
Boivin,	Deslauriers,	Lapointe (St. James),	Papineau,
Bourassa,	Fafard,	Léger,	Parent,
Brouillard,	Fontaine,	McCrea,	Pedlow,

Cannon,	Fortier,	McGibbon	Pelletier,
Casgrain,	Fournier,	(Argenteuil),	Prevost,
d'Anjou,	Gauthier,	McKenzie,	Proulx,
Déchène,	Gervais,	Marcile (Bagot),	Savard,
Delisle,	Hunt,	Mayrand,	Séguin,
Demers,	King,	Michaud,	Tobin,
Denis,	Lafortune,	Molloy,	Vien—43.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Douglas	Maclean (Halifax),	Reid (Grenville),
Armstrong	(Strathcona),	MacNutt,	Reid (Mackenzie),
(Lambton),	Douglas (Cape Breton	McCoig,	Richardson,
Arthurs,	S. and Rich.),	McGibbon	Sexsmith,
Best,	Edwards,	(Muskoka),	Shaw,
Blair,	Euler,	McGregor,	Sifton,
Bolton,	Finley,	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Boyce,	Fripp,	McQuarrie,	Smith,
Brien,	Griesbach,	Maharg,	Steele,
Buchanan,	Guthrie,	Manion,	Stevens,
Burnham,	Halladay,	Marshall,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Burrell,	Harold,	Martin,	Sutherland,
Calder,	Harrison,	Meighen,	Thompson
Casselman,	Hartt,	Merner,	(Weyburn),
Chaplin,	Hay,	Morphy,	Thompson
Clark (Bruce),	Henders,	Mowat,	(Hastings),
Clarke (Wellington),	Hepburn,	Munson,	Thompson (Yukon),
Clements,	Keefer,	Myers,	Thomson
Cooper,	Kennedy,	Nesbitt,	(Qu'Appelle),
Cowan,	Knox,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Tweedie,
Crowe,	Lalor,	Pardee,	Wallace,
Cruise,	Lang,	Porter,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Davidson,	Long,	Redman,	Wright—87.
Davis,	Mackie (Renfrew),		

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. Robb moved in amendment thereto: "That the said Bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read a third time this day six months."

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Desaulniers,	King,	Murphy,
Boivin,	Deslauriers,	Lafortune,	Pacaud,
Bourassa,	Euler,	Lancôt,	Papineau,
Boyer,	Fafard,	Lapointe (St. James),	Pardee,
Brouillard,	Fielding,	Leger,	Parent,
Cahill,	Fontaine,	McCoig,	Pedlow,
Cannon,	Fortier,	McCrea,	Pelletier,
Casgrain,	Fournier,	McGibbon	Prevost,
d'Anjou,	Gauthier,	(Argenteuil),	Proulx,
Déchène,	Gervais,	McKenzie,	Robb,
Delisle,	Hunt,	Marcile (Bagot),	Savard,
Demers,	Kay,	Mayrand,	Seguin,
Denis,	Kennedy,	Michaud,	Tobin,
		Molloy,	Vien—53.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Argue,	Davis,	MacNutt,	Richardson,
Armstrong	Douglas (Strathcona),	McGibbon	Sexsmith,
(Lambton),	Douglas (Cape Breton	(Muskoka),	Shaw,
Arthurs,	S. and Rich.),	McGregor,	Sifton,
Best,	Edwards,	McIsaac,	Simpson,
Blair,	Finley,	McQuarrie,	Smith,
Bolton,	Fripp,	Maharg,	Steele,
Boyce,	Griesbach,	Manion,	Stevens,
Brien,	Guthrie,	Marshall,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Buchanan,	Halladay,	Martin,	Sutherland,
Burnham,	Harold,	Meighen,	Thompson
Burrell,	Harrison,	Merner,	(Weyburn),
Calder,	Hartt,	Middlebro,	Thompson
Casselman,	Hay,	Morphy,	(Hastings),
Chaplin,	Henders,	Mowat,	Thompson (Yukon),
Clark (Bruce),	Hepburn,	Munson,	Thomson
Clarke (Wellington),	Keefer,	Myers,	(Qu'Appelle),
Clements,	Knox,	Nesbitt,	Tweedie,
Cooper,	Ladner,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Wallace,
Cowan,	Lang,	Porter,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Crowe,	Long,	Redman,	Wright—84.
Cruise,	Mackie (Renfrew),	Reid (Grenville),	
Davidson,	Maclean (Halifax),	Reid (Mackenzie),	

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to on the same division last recorded, reversed.

The said Bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Reid (Grenville), it was resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Three o'clock, p.m., this day.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate doth insist upon their amendment made to Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, to which the House of Commons hath disagreed.

The House then adjourned at 2.30 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., this day.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 46.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

3 o'clock, p.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election and Return of Ernest Lapointe, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Quebec East.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 5, 1919.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1919, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to Paul Samson, Esquire, Notary, Quebec Railway Building, Quebec City, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Quebec East, in the Province of Quebec, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who hath departed this life;

Ernest Lapointe, of the City of Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, Barrister, was duly elected as such representative on the Twenty-seventh day of October, 1919, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my office.

JULES CASTONGUAY,
*Acting Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.*

To W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Ernest Lapointe, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Quebec East, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 27th October, 1919, for a Return showing:—

1. During the present year, whether a letter was written by the President of the Privy Council to the other members of the Government, advising them that the Privy Council, upon the recommendation of the Repatriation Committee, had approved of an agreement being entered into with The Pathescope Company to provide a Canadian Weekly News Film Service for the moving picture theatres of Canada, and that the supervision of this work would be under the Department of Public Information.

2. Terms of the agreement entered into with The Pathescope Company, and how much has been paid the company to date.

3. Whether any further amount beyond that paid to The Pathescope Company was expended by the Department of Public Information in connection with the moving picture business, and if so, how much.

4. Whether at the time the above letter was written by the President of the Privy Council, and the agreement made by him with The Pathescope Company, another Department of the Government was equipped with a moving picture outfit. If so, which Department, and what its moving picture outfit cost.

5. Why it was not authorized to handle the class of work for which the contract was given to The Pathescope Company.

6. When the contract with The Pathescope Company will expire.

7. Whether The Pathescope Company is located in Toronto. If so, who its officers and shareholders are.

8. Who represented The Pathescope Company in the negotiations with the President of the Privy Council, and by whom the agreement was drawn.

Mr. Calder moved,—That the Report of the Special Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of September last, to which was referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which were laid on the Table of the House on the sixteenth day of September for the consideration thereof, and of all matters pertaining thereto, which was presented to the House on the thirty-first day of October last, be received, and that the expenditure recommended therein, or which would be required for carrying out the recommendations therein, be commended to the consideration of the Government.

And a Debate arising thereon;

Mr. Andrews moved in amendment thereto:—

That all the words after the word "therein" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor "is not sufficient for the purpose of adequately re-establishing all former members of the Forces in Canada in a comprehensive and equitable manner and that the said Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions that they have power to amend same by striking therefrom the recommendations contained under Section D, Sub-section 2 (Pensions Board), Section D, Sub-section 7, Proposals as to New Benefits. Paragraph 1 (Vocational training, Education, etc.), Paragraph 2 (Insurance Life), and Section 1; substituting therefor the principles of the plan of re-establishment as set out as Appendix I in the said report, and further that for this purpose it is recommended that the expenditure contained in Section E thereof be suitably increased."

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, adjourned.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), it was ordered, That the consideration of the Fourth and Final Report of the Special Committee to which was referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the amendment of Mr. Andrews thereto, be the First Order of the Day at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, Mr. Maclean (Halifax) moved, That the House do now proceed to Government Orders; which was agreed to.

Government Orders being accordingly called;

The House went into Committee of the Whole on certain proposed Resolutions to amend the Canada Shipping Act, Chapter 113, of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Canada Shipping Act, chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, by providing that,—

1. Notwithstanding any provision in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or any amendment thereto, or in the Canada Shipping Act, or any amendment thereto, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada may grant permission to the following vessels to clear from any port in Canada on any voyage even though the Master and Mate of any such vessel, or either of them, do not hold valid certificates of competency or service, provided that the said Minister is satisfied that properly certificated men cannot be procured and that the acting Master and Mate are competent and have sufficient experience:—

(a) Canadian registered vessels other than vessels carrying passengers;

(b) Canadian registered vessels carrying passengers not exceeding one hundred registered tons, which ply exclusively within what the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may deem to be sheltered waters within the inland waters or on the sea coasts of Canada;

2. These provisions shall continue in operation for one year from the date of the passing of the Act to be based upon this resolution and no longer.

Resolutions to be reported.

The said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in.

The House then adjourned at 11 o'clock, p.m., until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 47.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF CANADA

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election and Return of John Wilfred Kennedy, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Glengarry and Stormont.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 6, 1919.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1919, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to James Alexander Brown McLennan, Esquire, Division Court Clerk, Williamstown, Ontario, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Glengarry and Stormont, in the Province of Ontario, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of John McMartin, who hath departed this life;

John Wilfred Kennedy, of the Township of Kenyon, in the Province of Ontario, Farmer, was duly elected as such representative on the Twenty-seventh day of October, 1919, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my office.

JULES CASTONGUAY,
*Acting Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.*

To W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Calder: That the Report of the Special Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of September last, to which was referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which were laid on the Table

of the House on the sixteenth day of September for the consideration thereof, and of all matters pertaining thereto, which was presented to the House on the thirty-first day of October last, be received, and that the expenditure recommended therein, or which would be required for carrying out the recommendations therein, be commended to the consideration of the Government.

And the proposed motion of Mr. Andrews in amendment thereto:—That all the words after the word “therein” in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor: “is not sufficient for the purpose of adequately re-establishing all former members of the Forces in Canada in a comprehensive and equitable manner and that the said Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions that they have power to amend same by striking therefrom the recommendations contained under Section D, Sub-section 2 (Pensions Board), Section D, Sub-section 7, Proposals as to New Benefits. Paragraph 1 (Vocational training, Education, etc.), Paragraph 2 (Insurance Life), and Section 1; substituting therefor the principles of the plan of re-establishment as set out as Appendix I in the said report, and further that for this purpose it is recommended that the expenditure contained in Section E thereof be suitably increased.”

John Wilfred Kennedy, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Glengarry and Stormont, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

And the Debate continuing, the said Debate was, on motion of Mr. Middlebro, adjourned.

The House then adjourned at 11.30 o'clock, p.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,
Speaker.

No. 48.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Meighen, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return showing all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from October 1, 1918, to 30th September, 1919, inclusive, together with the names of the purchasers, in accordance with the Statutes of Canada, 1886, Chapter 9, Section 8.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Calder: That the Report of the Special Committee appointed on the eighteenth day of September last, to which was referred Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, and the Orders in Council relating to the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which were laid on the Table of the House on the sixteenth day of September for the consideration thereof, and of all matters pertaining thereto, which was presented to the House on the thirty-first day of October last, be received, and that the expenditure recommended therein, or which would be required for carrying out the recommendations therein, be commended to the consideration of the Government.

And the proposed motion of Mr. Andrews in amendment thereto:—That all the words after the word "therein" in the said motion be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "is not sufficient for the purpose of adequately re-establishing all former members of the Forces in Canada in a comprehensive and equitable manner and that the said Report be referred back to the said Committee with instructions that they have power to amend same by striking therefrom the recommendations contained under Section D, Sub-section 2 (Pensions Board), Section D, Sub-section 7, Proposals as to New Benefits. Paragraph 1 (Vocational training, Education, etc.), Paragraph 2 (Insurance Life), and Section 1; substituting therefor the principles of the plan of re-establishment as set out as Appendix I in the said report, and further that for this purpose it is recommended that the expenditure contained in Section E thereof be suitably increased."

At 12.35 o'clock, p.m., His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited the Chamber of the House and was escorted to the dais by the Right Honourable Sir

George Foster, Acting Prime Minister of Canada, and the Honourable Martin Burrell, Secretary of State. His Royal Highness was then pleased to receive individually the Honourable the Speaker and Members, and afterwards to address the House.

And the Debate continuing,—the proposed amendment was, by leave of the House withdrawn.

And the question being again proposed on the main motion;

Mr. King moved in amendment thereto:

“That the said Report now under consideration be sent back to the said Committee for further consideration.”

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Archambault,	Euler,	Leger,	Prevost,
Baldwin,	Fafard,	McKenzie,	Proulx,
Boivin,	Fielding,	Marcile (Bagot),	Robb,
Cahill,	Fortier,	Michaud,	Ross,
Casgrain,	Gauvreau,	Molloy,	Savard,
Currie,	King,	Murphy,	Smith,
d'Anjou,	Lafortune,	Papineau,	Tobin,
Déchène,	Lapointe	Pedlow,	Truax,
Devlin,	(Quebec East),	Pelletier,	Turgeon—35.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Anderson,	Cruise,	Loggie,	Redman,
Andrews,	Davidson,	Long,	Reid (Grenville),
Argue,	Davis,	Mackie (Edmonton),	Reid (Mackenzie),
Armstrong	Douglas	Mackie (Renfrew),	Richardson,
(Lambton),	(Strathcona),	Maclean (Halifax),	Scott,
Arthurs,	Edwards,	MacNutt,	Sexsmith,
Ball,	Finley,	McGibbon	Shaw,
Best,	Foster (Sir George),	(Muskoka),	Sheard,
Blair,	Foster (York),	McIsaac,	Sifton,
Bolton,	Fripp,	McLean (Royal),	Simpson,
Bowman,	Griesbach,	McQuarrie,	Steele,
Boyce,	Guthrie,	Maharg,	Stevens,
Brien,	Halladay,	Manion,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Buchanan,	Harold,	Marshall,	Sutherland,
Burnham,	Harrison,	Martin,	Thompson
Burrell,	Hartt,	Meighen,	(Weyburn),
Calder,	Hay,	Middlebro,	Thompson
Campbell,	Henders,	Morphy,	(Hastings),
Casselman,	Hepburn,	Mowat,	Thompson (Yukon),
Charters,	Hocken,	Munson,	Thomson
Clark (Bruce),	Johnston,	Myers,	(Qu'Appelle),
Clarke (Wellington),	Keefer,	Nesbitt,	Tweedie,
Clements,	Kennedy (Glengarry	Nicholson (Queens,	Wallace,
Cockshutt,	and Stormont),	P.E.I.),	Whidden,
Cooper,	Knox,	Nicholson (Algoma),	Wilson (Wentworth),
Cowan,	Lalor,	Paul,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Crowe,	Lang,	Porter,	Wright—100.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

By leave of the House, on motion of Sir George Foster, seconded by Mr. King, it was resolved, unanimously,—That the gracious visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the House of Commons be recorded in the Journals of this House and form part of the permanent record of Parliament, and that the Address delivered by His Royal Highness be inserted in *Hansard*.

The Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

By leave of the House, Mr. Doherty moved, That the House do now return to Introduction of Bills, under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Introduction of Bills being accordingly called;

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Ballantyne, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 40, An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Doherty, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend Section 477 of the Canada Shipping Act, Chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend Section 477 of the Canada Shipping Act, chapter 113 of the Revised Statutes, 1906, by adding a provision that ships registered in Canada, employed in voyages between any port or ports in the Province of British Columbia and the Port of San Francisco, or any port of the United States of America on the Pacific, north of San Francisco, and between any port in the Province of British Columbia and any port of Alaska, shall be exempted from the payment of pilotage dues.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Maclean (Halifax), for Mr. Ballantyne, by leave of the House, then presented a Bill, No. 42, An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Pilotage), which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 31, An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The amendment made by the Senate to the Bill No. 34, An Act to amend The Opium and Drug Act, was taken into consideration and agreed to.

The amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 25, An Act respecting Patents of Invention, were taken into consideration and respectively agreed to.

The Order being read for the consideration of a Message from the Senate insisting upon their amendment to the Bill No. 11, An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act, to which the House of Commons had disagreed;

On motion of Mr. Sifton, the said Order was discharged, and the Bill withdrawn.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider a proposed Resolution to continue in force a certain Convention and Supplementary Convention respecting Commercial relations between Canada and France.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Whereas the French Government has denounced the Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and the Supplementary Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the twenty-third day of January, 1909, the notice of such denunciation running from the tenth day of September, 1918; and whereas the French Government proposes that the said Convention and Supplementary Convention should, notwithstanding such denunciation, continue in force subject to termination upon three months' notice on either side.

Be it therefore resolved that it is expedient to bring in a measure to provide that the Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and the Supplementary Convention respecting Commercial Relations between Canada and France dated the twenty-third day of January, 1909, shall, as from the tenth day of September, 1919, be deemed to have continued in force, and shall continue to be binding, until the expiry of three months from the day on which either of the two parties shall have denounced them, and the provisions of *The French Convention Act, 1908*, chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1908, shall apply, extend and relate to the said Conventions as continued in force by the Act to be based upon this resolution.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in.

Mr. Doherty, for Sir Robert Borden, by leave of the House, then presented a Bill, No. 43, An Act respecting a certain Convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and a Convention Supplementary thereto and the French Convention Act, 1908, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Public Printing and Stationery Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and progress having been made and reported, the Committee obtained leave to consider it again at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 38, An Act to amend the Immigration Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for House in Committee of the Whole to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That the Resolutions in respect to the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada be amended by adding thereto the following proposed Resolution:—

"12. That the Government may make, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, any expenditure necessary in the preparation for, and conduct of, the arbitration proceedings herein provided for."

On motion of Mr. Doherty, for Mr. Reid (Grenville), the said Order was discharged, and the proposed Resolution withdrawn.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. In clause 6, page 3, line 19.—After "Canada" insert the following:—

"The value, if any, so determined shall not be greater than an amount on which the annual dividend at four per cent per annum on the aggregate face value of the present guaranteed stock and the new guaranteed stock taken together would exceed \$5,000,000. The fixing of this limit shall not be taken by the arbitrators as any admission or indication that the value to be determined is the amount so fixed, or any other amount."

2. In clause 10, page 4, line 46.—For "stocks" substitute "stock".

3. Page 5, after clause 11,—insert the following as clause 12:—

"12. For the purpose of the valuation provided in this Act, the obligations of the Grand Trunk as guarantors of any indebtedness of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company or of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company or otherwise and the claims of the Government of the Dominion of Canada against either of the above-mentioned companies or against any company forming part of the Grand Trunk Railway System shall not be treated as extinguished or affected by anything contained in this Act."

Public Bills and Orders being called;

The Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended, and ordered for a third reading at the next sitting of the House.

The House then adjourned at 11.25 o'clock, p.m., until 11 o'clock, a.m., to-morrow.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 49.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Wigmore, by leave of the House, introduced a Bill No. 45, An Act to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act, which was read the first time, and ordered for a second reading at the next sitting of the House.

The Bill No. 43, An Act respecting a certain convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and a convention Supplementary thereto and the French Convention Act, 1908, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The Order being read for the consideration of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 33, An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System;

Mr. Meighen moved, That the said amendments be agreed to.

And the question being put on the said motion; it was agreed to, on the following division:—

YEAS:

Messrs.

Anderson,	Davidson,	McQuarrie,	Stevens,
Argue,	Finley,	Marshall,	Stewart (Hamilton),
Ball,	Foster (Sir George),	Martin,	Sutherland,
Blair,	Griesbach,	Meighen,	Thompson
Bolton,	Guthrie,	Morphy,	(Weyburn),
Boyce,	Halladay,	Munson,	Thompson
Buchanan,	Harrison,	Nesbitt,	(Hastings),
Burrell,	Hay,	Porter,	Thompson (Yukon),
Calder,	Henders,	Reid (Grenville),	Thomson
Charters,	Hepburn,	Richardson,	(Qu'Appelle),
Clements,	Hocken,	Shaw,	Wallace,
Cockshutt,	Mackie (Edmonton),	Sheard,	Whidden,
Cooper,	Maclean (Halifax),	Simpson,	Wigmore,
Cowan,	MacNutt,	Smith,	Wilson (Saskatoon),
Cruise,	McIsaac,	Steele,	Wright—57.

NAYS:

Messrs.

Baldwin,	Fafard,	Knox,	Molloy,
Burnham,	Fielding,	Lapointe	Papineau,
Cahill,	Fortier,	(Quebec East),	Pardee,
Campbell,	Johnston,	Leger,	Pelletier,
d'Anjou,	Kay,	McKenzie,	Savard,
Davis,	Kennedy (Glengarry	Maharg,	Turgeon—28.
Déchène,	and Stormont),	Marcile (Bagot),	
Devlin,	King,	Michaud,	

The Bill No. 42, An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Pilotage), was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with an amendment, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

Sir George Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council, for Sir Henry Drayton, delivered a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, which was read by the Speaker, as follows:—

DEVONSHIRE.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on the 31st March, 1920, and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," the Governor General recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, November, 1919.

On motion of Sir George Foster, the said Message and Further Supplementary Estimates were referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order being read for the second reading of the Bill No. 40, An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act;

On motion of Mr. Maclean (Halifax), the said Order was discharged and the Bill withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate of the Election and Return of Thomas Wakem Caldwell, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton, N.B.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

OTTAWA, November 8, 1919.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twenty-sixth day of August, 1919, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to James Tibbits, Esquire, Sheriff, Andover, New Brunswick, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honourable F. B. Carvell, who hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown;

Thomas Wakem Caldwell, of Florenceville, in the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, was duly elected as such representative on the Twenty-seventh day of October, 1919, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of record in my office.

JULES CASTONGUAY,
*Acting Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
for Canada.*

To W. B. NORTHRUP, Esq., K.C.,
Clerk of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Thomas Wakem Caldwell, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Public Printing and Stationery Act, was again considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

The Bill No. 41, An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919, was read the second time.

Mr. Doherty moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill.

Mr. Cahill moved in amendment thereto: That all the words after "That" be struck out and the following substituted therefor: "this Bill be committed to the Railway Committee for consideration of clauses suggested by the Special Railway Committee."

And the question being put on the amendment; it was negatived.

And the question being put on the main motion; it was agreed to.

The House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole on the said Bill; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose without reporting.

The Bill No. 27, An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported with amendments, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

Public Bills and Orders being called;

The Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays, was read the third time (Title changed to: "An Act to amend the House of Commons Act"), and passed.

The Bill No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings), was considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

Sir George Foster moved, That the House do now return to Government Orders; which was agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

536 *Civil Service Commission*—

Amount required to cover estimated cost of various changes in
Printing Bureau, to enable proposed reorganization to be
carried out 276,000 00

LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

537 To provide payment for the sessional indemnity of Members of the
House of Commons, that is to say, for days lost through absence
caused by illness, public business, or being engaged in necessary
farming operations or on account of death, notwithstanding
anything to the contrary in the Senate and House of Commons
Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Cap. 10—Payment in
case of death to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.. 10,000 00

LABOUR.

538 Further amount required to defray expenses of Industrial Relations'
Commission 5,000 00
539 Further amount required to defray expenses of National Conference,
and for printing of proceedings 5,000 00
540 Amount required to defray expenses of Canadian delegates, and
advisers, to International Labour conference at Washington.. 25,000 00
541 Additional amount required for the remainder of the fiscal year to
defray expenses of the Director of Coal operations, and staff, in
Alberta, and for printing, stationery, and clerical assistance, not
otherwise provided for 25,000 00

DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.

542 Amount required to provide relief by way of necessary supplies of
food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals to needy settlers
of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan by co-operation
and agreement with the Provincial Governments or otherwise,
and under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. 2,000,000 00

SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.

543 Advances to soldiers settling upon the land, and cost of administer-
ing *The Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 and 1919*, including
clerical assistance. Further amount required 20,000,000 00

Resolutions to be reported.

Report to be received and Committee of Supply to sit again this day.

A Message was received from the Senate, informing this House that the Senate
had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—
Bill No. 31, An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the
salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters.

Bill No. 38, An Act to amend The Immigration Act.

Bill No. 42, An Act to amend The Canada Shipping Act (Pilotage).

Bill No. 43, An Act respecting a certain convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and a convention supplementary thereto and the French Convention Act, 1908.

Also,—A Message agreeing to the Bill No. 18, An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 2, line 39.—After “off” insert “or for any other position for which he may have qualified”.

2. Page 3, line 7.—Leave out all the words from “by” in line 7 to “thereof” in line 9, both inclusive.

3. Page 4, line 22.—Leave out all the words from “the” in line 22 to “positions” in line 25, both inclusive, and substitute therefor the words “Parliament otherwise enacts:”.

4. Page 4, line 30.—At the end of new clause 38A after “with” add the following:—

“and nothing in this Act shall affect the powers of the Governor in Council with respect to the appointment of any commissioner or other member of any royal or other commission or board, or any deputy head.”

5. Page 8, line 38.—At the end of clause 13 after “twenty” insert the following:—

“Provided, however, that any person who has been or is appointed or promoted to any position in the Civil Service after the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, shall on such appointment or promotion be classified and paid in accordance with the provisions of the said classification or any amendment made thereto under the provisions of this Act.”

By leave of the House, the said amendments were taken into consideration forthwith and severally agreed to.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolutions were adopted:—

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

544 To carry out the recommendations of the report of the committee on Bill No. 10 (*Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment*)40,000,000 00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

545 *Department of Indian Affairs*—

To provide for the appointment of J. C. Caldwell to First Division, Subdivision B, at the rate of \$2,500 per annum, from August 12, 1919.. . . . 1,592 75

LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Sessional Clerks—Further amount required.. . . .	12,000 00
[To provide for a service of Stenography and Typewriting for the use of Members—Further amount required.. . . .	12,000 00
[To provide for payment of allowance to the acting Deputy Sergeant-at-arms—Further amount required.. . . .	200 00

Two expresses between House and Government Printing Office—	
Further amount required.. . . .	420 00
Publishing Debates—Further amount required.. . . .	25,000 00
To provide for clerical assistance to the Leader of the Opposition from 1st November, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.. . . .	1,041 67

Sergeant-at-Arms.

546 Doorkeepers—Further amount required.. . . .	510 00
Sessional Messengers—Further amount required.. . . .	11,280 00
Pages—Further amount required.. . . .	2,100 00
Servants—Bathrooms, washrooms, etc.—Further amount required.	1,255 00
Additional charwomen during session at \$1 per diem. Further amount required.. . . .	2,040 00
Attendant at electric light at \$1.50 per diem. Further amount required.. . . .	90 00
Bookkeepers in Messengers' Room at \$4.25 per diem. Further amount required	510 00

RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.

547 To provide for payment of expenses in connection with acqui- sition of the Grand Trunk and associated Railway Systems ..	50,000 00
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DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.

548 Further amount required to meet uncollected portion of advances of seed grain made in the Western Provinces by the chartered banks to holders of unpatented Dominion lands under the guarantee of the Dominion Government, also including com- mission payable to banks for collection, fees to secretary- treasurers of municipalities and officers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and clerical assistance.. . . .	450,000 00
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Resolutions to be reported.

By leave of the House, the said Resolutions were reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Supply to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

By leave of the House, the Resolutions Nos. 536 to 543 inclusive, adopted in Committee of Supply this day, were reported, and are as follows:—

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

536 *Civil Service Commission—*

Amount required to cover estimated cost of various changes in Printing Bureau, to enable proposed reorganization to be carried out	276,000 00
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LEGISLATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

537 To provide payment for the sessional indemnity of Members of the House of Commons, that is to say, for days lost through absence caused by illness, public business, or being engaged in necessary	
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farming operations or on account of death, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Senate and House of Commons Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Cap. 10—Payment in case of death to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.. 10,000 00

LABOUR.

538 Further amount required to defray expenses of Industrial Relations' Commission 5,000 00
 539 Further amount required to defray expenses of National Conference, and for printing of proceedings 5,000 00
 540 Amount required to defray expenses of Canadian delegates, and advisers, to International Labour conference at Washington.. 25,000 00
 541 Additional amount required for the remainder of the fiscal year to defray expenses of the Director of Coal operations, and staff, in Alberta, and for printing, stationery, and clerical assistance, not otherwise provided for 25,000 00

DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.

542 Amount required to provide relief by way of necessary supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals to needy settlers of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan by co-operation and agreement with the Provincial Governments or otherwise, and under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council. 2,000,000 00

SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.

543 Advances to soldiers settling upon the land, and cost of administering *The Soldier Settlement Acts of 1917 and 1919*, including clerical assistance. Further amount required 20,000,000 00

Resolution 536 was read the second time, and concurred in.

Resolution 537 being read;

Sir George Foster moved, That the words "Senators and" be inserted before the words "Members of the House of Commons" in the said Resolution; which was agreed to.

The said Resolution, as amended, was then read the second time and concurred in.

Resolutions 538 to 543 inclusive, were read the second time and severally concurred in.

The Bill No. 26, An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act, was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole;

And the House continuing in Committee;

SUNDAY, 9th November, 1919.

The said Bill was reported with amendments, considered as amended;

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at 12.48 o'clock, a.m., until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

No. 50.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF CANADA

OTTAWA, MONDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 1919.

11 o'clock, a.m.

PRAYERS.

A Message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, with amendments, which are as follows:—

1. Page 1, line 33.—At the end of the paragraph lettered (*b*), after the word "Canada" add the following:—

"Provided, however, that the rules and regulations referred to shall contain such appropriate provisions as are necessary to have such appointments from time to time as required certified by the Civil Service Commission."

2. Page 2, line 35.—For the paragraph lettered (*h*) substitute the following:—

"(*h*) For imposing penalties not exceeding in any case a fine of two hundred dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months enforceable upon summary conviction for the violation of any provision of any such regulation."

3. Page 2, line 37.—Insert the following as paragraph (*i*):—

"(*i*) All regulations made hereunder approved by the Governor in Council shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session of Parliament."

On motion of Mr. Currie, the recommendation contained in the First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament was concurred in.

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Calder, it was ordered,—That the Report of the Special Committee on Bill No. 10, An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, the minutes of their proceedings and the evidence taken by them, as presented to the House on Friday, October 31, together with a suitable Index to be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, be printed in the Appendix to the Journals of the present Session; that 1,000 extra copies, in English, and 250 extra copies, in French, of the said report, minutes of proceedings and evidence, and 50,000 copies in English and 10,000 copies in French of the said Report be printed forthwith for distribution, and that Rule 74 relating thereto be suspended.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers under sub-section 4 of Rule 37:—

By Mr. Currie:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—

1. Whether any soldiers belonging to the Canadian Expeditionary Force are serving terms in British or French prisons or detention camps.
2. If so, how many.
3. Names of said soldiers, the nature of the offence, and terms of imprisonment.
4. Whether it is the intention of the Government to grant an amnesty to soldiers convicted of military offences. If so, when.
5. How many soldiers of the C.E.F. are serving terms in British or French prisons for criminal offences.

By Mr. Murphy:—Order of the House for a Return showing:—1. Whether tenders were submitted to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery on September 25, September 29, and October 16, 1919, respectively, for the following supplies of envelopes: 1 Mil. 100M. No. 11 White Wove Envelopes; 1 Mil. 100M. No. 8 White Wove Envelopes; 1 Mil. No. 11 Manilla Envelopes; 100M. No. 14 White Wove Envelopes; 300M. No. 12 White Wove Envelopes; 1 Mil. No. 7 Manilla Envelopes.

2. If so, how many tenders were submitted in each case; who the tenderers were, and their prices; and to whom the contract was awarded in each case.

3. If, in any instance, the lowest tender was not accepted, why an award was made to a higher tenderer.

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to the foregoing Order forthwith.

The following Orders of the House were issued to the proper officers:—

By Mr. Steele, for Mr. McLean (Royal):—Order of the House for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and other documents exchanged between the Federal Government and the Government of New Brunswick with regard to the transfer of wharves on the St. John River and tributary waters, including a copy of all correspondence regarding the liability of the Dominion Government in maintaining and repairing these wharves.

By Mr. Steele, for Mr. McLean (Royal):—Order of the House for a copy of all reports and recommendations made by the officers of the Department of Public Works during the years 1918-1919, on the condition of the wharves in the St. John River and tributary waters, and the repairs required thereto.

A Message was received from the Senate acquainting this House that the Senate had appointed a Special Committee composed of the Honourable Sir James Lougheed, the Honourable Messieurs Bostock, Ross (Middleton) and Belcourt for the purpose of conferring with the Honourable Members of the House of Commons in order that all Bills which purport to amend any Act of Parliament, upon being submitted for first reading, shall have printed therein in full and in italics, in English and French, the section or sections purported to be amended.

The House went again into Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty, on account of certain expenses of the Public Service for the financial year ending 31st

March, 1920, the sum of \$62,916,039.42 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

The said Resolution was reported, read the second time and concurred in, and the Committee of Ways and Means to sit again at the next sitting of the House.

Mr. Doherty, for Sir Henry Drayton, then obtained leave to present a Bill, No. 44, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1920, which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, the said Bill was read the second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, reported without amendment, read the third time and passed.

The amendments made by the Senate to the Bill No. 10, An Act to amend The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, were taken into consideration and severally agreed to.

At 12 o'clock, mid-day, Mr. Speaker declared the sitting suspended until 3 o'clock, p.m., this day.

3 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter which he had received:—

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY.

OTTAWA, 10th November, 1919.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of Parliament on Monday, November 10, at 4.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES F. CROWDY,

For Governor General's Secretary.

The Honourable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,

Ottawa.

By leave of the House, Mr. Doherty, a Member of the King's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 2198, dated 25th October, 1919, concurring in the action taken by His Majesty's Government regarding the prolongation for a further period of five years of the arbitration agreement concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Italian Government on the 1st February, 1904, and renewed in January, 1914.

By leave of the House, Mr. Burrell moved, That the House do now return to Motions, under Routine Proceedings; which was agreed to.

Motions being accordingly called;

Mr. Burrell, a Member of the King's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of the House of the 20th October, 1919, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, plans, schedules, drafts of classification, and all other documents respecting the re-classification of the House of Commons permanent employees of all grades, sent by any official of the House of Commons to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, or to the experts engaged by the said Board to re-classify the Civil Service of Canada.

Also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 6th October, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and the Post Mistress at the Head of East Bay, Cape Breton County, Nova Scotia, in regard to the mail service between the Head of East Bay and Christmas Island, and also of all other letters, petitions and correspondence received by the Post Office Department relative to this matter, since the 1st of January, A.D., 1915, to date.

And also,—Return to an Order of the House of the 8th October, 1919, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, plans, specifications, etc., in connection with a request of Fraser & Co., of Cabano, Que., for aid or subsidies for the construction of a lock or dam on Touladi River, which flows into Lake Temiscouata, Que.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 7, An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings).

Bill No. 9, An Act to amend the House of Commons Act.

Bill No. 36, An Act to amend the Public Printing and Stationery Act.

Bill No. 44, An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1920.

At 3.20 o'clock, p.m., Mr. Speaker declared the sitting suspended until 4 o'clock, p.m., this day.

4 o'clock, p.m.

A Message was received from the Senate informing this House that the Senate had passed the following Bill, without any amendment:—

Bill No. 26, An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

And also,—A Message informing this House that the Senate had passed the Bill No. 27, An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors, with an amendment, which is as follows:—

Page 3.—Add the following as Clause 4:—

"4. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"9. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to forbid the selling or causing to be sold of the manufacture, or the sending, shipping, taking, bringing or carrying or the causing to be sent, shipped, taken, brought or carried into any province from or out of any other province, or the importation into any province from any place outside of Canada, of any intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage."

By leave of the House, on motion of Mr. Doherty, the said amendment was taken into consideration forthwith and agreed to.

A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor General, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker with the House went up to the Senate Chamber, when His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to give, in His Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act to amend the Canada Grain Act.

An Act to amend the Militia Act.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

An Act to continue in force the powers of the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada so that it may conclude its Business, and to continue in force a Guarantee given by the Governor in Council with respect to the 1918 Wheat Crop.

An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act.

An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System.

An Act respecting the North Empire Fire Insurance Company.

An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers.

An Act to amend the Interpretation Act.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

An Act respecting the Canadian Wheat Board.

An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleo-margarine in Canada.

An Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

An Act for the relief of Millie Wettlaufer.

An Act for the relief of Arthur Leroy Eastcott.

An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

An Act for the relief of John Robert Stephenson Carson.

An Act for the relief of Frank Thimm.

An Act to amend the Immigration Act.

An Act to amend the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918.

An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

An Act to amend the Opium and Drug Act.

An Act respecting Patents of Invention.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Pilotage).

An Act respecting a certain convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and a convention supplementary thereto and the French Convention Act, 1908.

An Act to amend the Adulteration Act (respecting Bran and Shorts or Middlings).

An Act to amend the House of Commons Act.

An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors.

An Act to amend the Public Printing and Stationery Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In His Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills."

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"The Commons of Canada have voted Supplies required to enable the Government to defray certain expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following Bill:—

"An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1920.

"To which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency's assent."

To this Bill the Clerk of the Senate, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, did thereupon say:—

“ In His Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks His Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Third Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In relieving you from further attendance on this Session, I thank you for the diligence and efficiency with which you have discharged your duties.

Measures of great significance and importance have engaged your attention.

The Treaty of Peace concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany and signed at Versailles on the 28th June, 1919, and the Treaty of Peace between the same Powers and the Republic of Austria, signed at St. Germain-en-Laye on the 10th September, 1919, have been presented to you and have received your approval.

These Treaties having now been approved by Germany and Austria, on the one hand, and by at least three of the Allied and Associated Powers on the other hand, await only the exchange of ratifications to enter into full force and effect.

I fervently trust that the provisions of these Treaties, marking as they do the termination of hostilities, may usher in for humanity an era in which great wars may be prevented and the blessings of world peace effectually secured.

Canada bore a large part in the operations of the war and contributed notably to its successful completion, and it is therefore gratifying to be able to note the distinguished position accorded to her in the conduct of the negotiations in the Peace Conference at Paris.

The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada has been a source of deep and widespread satisfaction. The universal welcome which has been extended to him is an evidence of the devotion of the Canadian people to the Throne and to British institutions. This welcome, so whole-hearted in character, is an undoubted tribute to the high personal character and qualities of His Royal Highness, who, in peace as in war, has closely identified himself with Canada, and shown his earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people of this Dominion.

The acquisition of the Grand Trunk properties and their addition to the existing national railways will materially promote the successful and economic administration of the whole system, and greatly aid in the solution of the important problems of Canadian transport.

The adoption of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Bill No. 10 will extend the scope and application of the important measures already taken for meeting the needs of returned soldiers and their dependents.

The adoption of the Classification of the Civil Service of Canada will make it possible for the Commission to proceed at once with the further organization of the Service.

The success which has greeted the inauguration of the Victory Loan is a tribute to the patriotism and organizing capacity of Canadian business men, and fully demonstrates the determination and readiness of the country to fulfill its obligations to its soldiers, maintain the credit of Canada, and strengthen its trade position.

In a survey of the economic and social conditions throughout the world, it is satisfactory to note that Canada’s position compares favourably with that of any other

country and is far more favourable than most. With the accordant action of labour and capital, aided as it has been by the Industrial Conference lately held, and with the continued application of our people to productive pursuits, accompanied by rigid adherence to thrift and saving, we can face the coming years of reconstruction and adjustment with hopeful confidence.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the provisions made for the public service along the lines of reconstruction and aid for the returned soldiers.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I devoutly pray that Almighty God may incline our minds to sane and prudent counsels, may inspire all our people with the will to work and to save, and continue the blessings of peace and prosperity within our borders.

THE SPEAKER of the Senate then said:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the 20th day of December next, to be here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Saturday, the 20th day of December next.

EDGAR N. RHODES,

Speaker.

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10 GEORGE V, 1919

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9. Order,—Return showing names of so-called experts employed to reclassify the Civil Service, previous employment, qualifications and experience, connection with firm of Arthur Young and Company, rejection by United States Government of their work: Mr. Ethier, 132. Presented, 142. Sess. Paper No. 78b.
10. Classification of House of Commons: See *House of Commons*.

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1. Resolution,—*Re* classifying the Civil Service, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 57. Resolution adopted, 63. Bill No. 18 (Mr. Maclean, Halifax), An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918; 1st R., 63. 2nd R., 71. Referred to Special Committee, 71. Names of Committee, 73. 1st Report: Presented; reduction of quorum, printing of evidence, etc.; concurred in, 76. 2nd Report: Presented, Bill reported amended; compensation provisions to come into effect April 1, 1920, etc., 87. Concurred in, 89. Bill reported from Committee of the Whole as amended (together with a resolution increasing the Commissioners' salaries), 91. 3rd R., 96. Passed by Senate with amendments, 177. Senate amendments agreed to, by leave of the House, 177. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 10.

Civil Service Act, 1918, to amend—Continued.

2. Bill No. 31 (Mr. Maclean, Halifax), An Act to amend the Civil Service Act, 1918, with respect to the salaries of certain Postmasters and Assistant Postmasters; 1st R., 94. 2nd R., 122. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 122, 129. Reported. 3rd R., 169. Passed by Senate, 176. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 11.

Civil Service Commission:

1. Order,—Copy of all correspondence, documents, etc., in possession of Government or Civil Service Commission *re* appointment of Harbourmaster at Canso: Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysborough), 60.
2. Resolution,—To increase salaries of Chief Commissioner to \$7,000 and Commissioners to \$6,000; Mr. Maclean (Halifax); House to go into Committee on, 87. Resolution adopted, 90. Referred to Committee of the Whole on Civil Service Bill, 91.

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Cold Storage: Return to an Order of the House of May 12, 1919, showing actions taken *re* contravention of food laws since 1914, names of firms, fines, Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers: Presented, 37. Sess. Paper No. 57.

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1. Petitions to reduce the: Received, 27.
2. Order,—Copy of reports made by Dr. R. J. McFall to Government *re*: Mr. Archambault, 41. Presented, 75. Sess. Paper No. 81.
3. See also *Board of Commerce of Canada.*

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Criminal Code, to amend:

1. Bill No. 6 (Mr. Mowat)—(electrocution); 1st R., 23. 2nd R., 46. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 46.
2. Bill No. 24 (Mr. Doherty)—(carrying of firearms); 1st R., 77. 2nd R., 3rd R., 81. Passed by Senate, 110. R.A., 184. 10 George V, Chapter 12.

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Deacon, Colonel: Order,—Return showing amount of money received by, from Government since President of Privy Council took office: Mr. Duff, 90.

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Dismissal: Order,—Copy of correspondence *re* dismissal of James Conner: Mr. Richardson, 62.

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2. EASTCOTT, ARTHUR LEROY: Petition for an Act, 35. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 32 (Letter C of the Senate), received, 107. 1st R., 109. Mr. Green. 2nd R., 113. Reported, 121. 3rd R., 127. Message to Senate, 128. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 34.
3. ECCLESTONE, HERBERT WALTER: Petition for an Act, 77. Report of Notice, 89.
4. SYLVESTER, JAMES HENRY: Petition for an Act, 47. Report of Notice, 89.
5. THIMM, FRANK: Petition for an Act, 77. Report of Notice, 89. Bill No. 37 (Letter D of the Senate), received, 128. 1st R., 131. Mr. Nesbitt. 2nd R., 135. Reported, 145. 3rd R., 148. Message to Senate, 155. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 35.
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7. WETTLAUER, MILLIE (née Berg): Petition for an Act, 43. Report of Notice, 85. Bill No. 29 (Letter B of the Senate), received, 88. Mr. Sheard. 1st R., 94. 2nd R., 113. Reported, 121. 3rd R., 127. Message to Senate, 128. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 36.

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Dominion Cannery, Limited, of Hamilton and Simcoe: Order,—Copy of all contracts, etc., with Government from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1919, copies of reports made by Milton-Hersey Co., Ltd., R. R. McColl and H. H. Holland *re*: Mr. McKenzie, 79.

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Dominion Lands Act, to amend: Bill No. 15: Mr. Meighen; 1st R., 58. 2nd R., 79. Reported, 79. 3rd R., 82. Passed by Senate, 127. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 13.

Dominion Police: Extracts from Instructions given to *re* enforcement of Military Service Act: Laid before the House, 43. Sess. Paper No. 69.

See also *Royal Northwest Mounted Police*.

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East Bay Mail Service: See *Mail Service*.

Eastcott, Arthur Leroy: See *Divorce*, 2.

Ecclestone, Herbert Walter: See *Divorce*, 3.

Election of 1917: Resolution.—To appoint a Parliamentary Committee to investigate a telegram alleged to have been sent by Honourable Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, *re* allocation of soldiers' votes in certain Manitoba constituencies: Mr. McKenzie; Mr. Speaker declared House adjourned at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 51, 70. Debate resumed, 55, 69. Debate adjourned, 56. Negatived (Yeas, 79; Nays, 56), 73.

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2. Return to an Order of the House of April 7, 1919, for copy of letters, etc., *re* removal of Chief Inspector's office from New Westminster to Vancouver: Presented, 37. Sess. Paper No. 55.
3. Fraser River Fisheries: See *Salmon Fisheries*.

Forests, Waterways and Water-powers: Select Standing Committee on: Reported, 17. Concurred in, 18.

France and Canada, Commercial Relations between: Resolution.—To extend the Convention respecting, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 142. Resolution adopted, 170. Bill No. 43 (Sir Robert Borden), An Act respecting a certain Convention between His Majesty and the President of the French Republic, dated the nineteenth day of September, 1907, and a Convention Supplementary thereto and the French Convention Act, 1908; 1st R., 170. 2nd R., 3rd R., 173. Passed by Senate, 177. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 15.

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Government Business, precedence of:

1. Precedence given resolution *re* Treaty of Peace, 18.
2. House proceeds to Government Orders, 31.
3. Precedence on Mondays and Wednesdays, 76.
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1. Supplementary Return to an Address of March 19, 1919, for an Address showing correspondence between Minister of Trade and Commerce and Board *re* commandeering wheat in 1916, Order in Council *re*: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 62.
 2. Return to an Address of March 19, 1919, for a copy of Order in Council instructing Board to investigate commandeering of grain, etc.: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 64.
 3. Return to an Order of March 19, 1919, for a copy of memorial submitted by Dr. McGill, Secretary of Winnipeg Grain Exchange, giving reasons for appointment of Grain Board, etc.: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 63.
- See also *Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada*. Also *Canada Grain Act*. Also *Canadian Wheat Board*.

Grain Overages, Disposal of: See *Canada Grain Act*.

Grand Trunk Railway System:

1. Resolution,—Acquisition by His Majesty of the; House to go into Committee on, 94. Agreed to (Yeas, 58; Nays, 38), 100. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 101. Resolution adopted, 104. Bill No. 33 (Mr. Reid, Grenville), An Act respecting the acquisition by His Majesty of the Grand Trunk Railway System; 1st R., 107. 2nd R. moved; debate adjourned, 110, 115. Amendment (Mr. McKenzie), to defer consideration of Bill until next session of Parliament, 118. Debate adjourned, 119, 122. Amendment negatived (Yeas, 61; Nays, 91), 124. 2nd R. agreed to, 125. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 125, 128, 132, 135, 142. Reported amended, 145. 3rd R. moved, amendment (Mr. Fielding), to appoint a Commission to inquire into affairs of Grand Trunk Railway System and to report thereon to Parliament, 147. Debate adjourned, 149, 152. Amendment negatived (Yeas, 50; Nays 91), 154. Amendment (Mr. King), that the agreement herein shall be subject to ratification by Parliament, negatived (Yeas, 55; Nays, 90), 155. Amendment (Mr. Campbell), to submit value of 4 per cent guaranteed stock to arbitration, negatived (Yeas, 57; Nays, 83), 156. Amendment (Mr. Denis), that no award of arbitrators shall be final and valid until approved by Parliament, negatived (Yeas, 53; Nays, 85), 157. Amendment (Mr. Parent), that Canadian trade from Canadian ports will not be diverted by taking over of that part of Grand Trunk Railway System situated in United States, negatived (Yeas, 43; Nays, 87), 158. Amendment (Mr. Robb), six-months hoist, negatived (Yeas, 53; Nays 84), 159. 3rd R. agreed to, 160. Passed by Senate with amendments, 171. Senate amendments agreed to (Yeas, 57; Nays, 28), 173. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 17.
2. Resolution,—To provide for necessary expenditures in connection with arbitration proceedings (Mr. Reid, Grenville). House to go into Committee on, 104. Order discharged, 171.

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3. Correspondence, etc., *re* acquisition of, by Government: Laid before the House, 98. Sess. Paper No. 90. *Printed forthwith.*
4. Maps of Grand Trunk Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Systems: Laid before the House, 101. Sess. Paper No. 90*a*.
5. Order,—Return showing list of shareholders of, on 9th October, 1919: Mr. Archambault, 114.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System: Bill No. 23 (Mr. Reid, Grenville), An Act to amend An Act to confirm two Orders of the Governor General in Council, respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System; 1st R., 76. 2nd R., 82. Reported, 82. 3rd R., 85. Passed by Senate, 110. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 16.

Great War Veterans' Gratuities: See *Returned Soldiers.*

Guelph Novitiate: See *Military Service*, 2.

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Health, Dominion Council of: Order in Council, P.C. 2079, dated October 8, 1919, appointing members of, in accordance with terms of Department of Health Act: Laid before the House, 99. Sess. Paper No. 92.

Hides: See *Leather Exports.*

High Commissioner's Office: See *Becker and Co., Ltd.*

Hospital for Invalid Soldiers at Ste. Anne de Bellevue: Order,—Return showing number of patients to date, expenses for maintenance, war service of officials, salaries, religion, etc.: Mr. Archambault, 60.

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1. Board of Internal Economy, appointment of, 9.
2. Minutes of Proceedings of the Internal Economy Commission: Laid before the House, 23. Sess. Paper No. 44.
3. Order,—Copy of any correspondence, drafts, etc., *re* proposed classification of the House of Commons under the Civil Service Act: Mr. Tobin, 114. Presented, 183. Sess. Paper No. 108.

House of Commons Act, to amend: Bill No. 9 (Mr. Jacobs), An Act to amend the House of Commons Act, and to provide that Polling Days at Elections shall be Public Holidays; 1st R., 27. 2nd R. moved, 40. Motion to adjourn debate, agreed to (Yeas, 69; Nays, 50), 41. 2nd R., 47. Referred to Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, 47. Reported amended, 85. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 129. Reported amended, 171. 3rd R., 175 (Title changed to: "An Act to amend the House of Commons Act"). Passed by Senate, 184. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 18.

See also *Senate and House of Commons Act.*

Housing Scheme:

1. Orders in Council *re*: Laid before the House, 19. Sess. Paper No. 43.
2. For returned soldiers: See *Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.*

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Immigration Act, to amend: Bill No. 38 (Mr. Calder); 1st R., 142. 2nd R., 3rd R., 170. Passed by Senate, 177. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 19.

- Insurance:** Report of Superintendent of, companies other than Life: Presented, 60. Sess. Paper No. 8. *Printed.*
- Intercolonial Railway Extension:** Resolution,—That the Intercolonial System should be extended in non-railway sections of Maritime Provinces: Mr. Mackenzie; Debate adjourned, 78. Resolution agreed to, 97.
- Internal Economy Commission:** *See *House of Commons*, 1, 2.
- International Boundary Commission:** Joint Report of, on delimitation of boundary between United States and Canada—Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias: Laid before the House, 81. Sess. Paper No. 85.
- Interpretation Act, to amend:** Bill No. 4 (Mr. Doherty): 1st R., 18. 2nd R., 47. Progress reported from the Committee of the Whole, 47. Reported, 58. 3rd R., 58. Passed by Senate, 124. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 20.
- Italy, Arbitration Agreement between His Majesty's Government and Italian Government:** Order in Council, P.C. 2198, dated October 25, 1919, concurring in prolongation of, for five years: Laid before the House, 183. Sess. Paper No. 99a.

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- Labour:** Labour and the Peace Treaty: See *Peace Treaty*, 11.
- Langton, J. G., Brigadier-General:** See *Militia and Defence*, 2.
- Leader of the Opposition, salary of:** See *Senate and House of Commons Act, to amend.*
- League of Nations Covenant:** See *Peace, Treaties of.*
- Leather Exports:** Order, Return showing value of hides exported since embargo, licenses issued and refused: Mr. McMaster, 87. Presented, 147. Sess. Paper No. 100.
- Library of Parliament:**
1. Joint Committee on: Reported and concurred in, 18. Message to Senate informing their Honours thereof, with names of members to act on a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library, 19. Message from Senate naming members on their part of Joint Committee, 21.
 2. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament: Presented, 5. Sess. Paper No. 40.
- Liquors, Sale of Intoxicating:** Bill No. 27 (Mr. Doherty), An Act to amend An Act in aid of Provincial Legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale or use of Intoxicating Liquors; 1st R., 81. 2nd R., 175. Reported amended, 175. 3rd R., 175. Passed by Senate with an amendment, 184. Senate amendment agreed to, 184. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 21.
- See also *Canada Temperance Act.*
- Lobster Hatcheries in Maritime Provinces:** Return to an Order of the House of June 12, 1919, for copy of correspondence on file in Naval Department since January 1, 1917, *re* closing and sale of: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 66.
- Lower L'Ardoise:** Return to an Order of the House of May 13, 1918, giving a copy of all complaints, letters, memorials, etc., *re* post office at: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 60.
- Lumber and Lath Industry:** See *Census of Industry*, 1.

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- Mail Service:** Order,—Copy of all correspondence between Post Office Department and post-mistress at the Head of East Bay, C.B., *re* mail service between Christmas Island and Head of East Bay: Mr. McKenzie, 79. Presented, 184. Sess. Paper No. 106.
- Marine and Fisheries:** Select Standing Committee on, reported, 16. Concurred in, 18.
- Masters' and Mates' Certificates, exemption of, on certain vessels:** See *Canada Shipping Act, 2*.
- Meat and Canned Foods:** Resolution to define dry lobster meat, etc.: House to go into Committee on, 103. Resolution adopted, 110. Bill No. 35 (Mr. Ballantyne), An Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act; 1st R., 110. 2nd R., 115. 3rd R. moved; amendment (Mr. McKenzie) to refer back to Committee, negatived, 115. Passed by Senate, 132. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 22.
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- Members:**
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 2. Member resigns his seat from his place in the House, 96.
- Members' Speeches, Limitation of:** Resolution, —That a limit should be placed on the time occupied by members in addressing the House and Committee of the Whole: Mr. Thomson (Qu'Appelle), negatived, 61.
- Military District No. 7:** Order,—Return showing names, rank, pay, overseas service of, etc., officers, abolition of district: Mr. McLean (Royal), 152.
- Military Service:**
1. Order,—Return showing number of defaulters under, names, ages, etc., names of officers who arrested them, salaries or fees: Mr. Ethier, 30.
 2. Report of Royal Commission appointed to investigate into charges *re* evasion of Military Service Act at Guelph Novitiate: Presented, 151. Sess. Papers No. 101.
- Militia Act. to amend:** Bill No. 19 (Mr. Mewburn), 1st R., 65. 2nd R., 3rd R., 76. Passed by Senate, 107. R.A., 184. 10 George V, Chapter 23.
- Militia and Defence:**
1. Order in Council *re* policy of Department of, as regards civil re-establishment of ex-members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force: Laid before the House, 33. Sess. Paper No. 53.
 2. Order,—Return showing qualifications, etc., of Brig.-General J. G. Langton as Acting Paymaster General, overseas service, pay, separation allowance, trips to Toronto at Government expense, etc.: Mr. Proulx, 113.
- Mines and Minerals:** Select Standing Committee on, reported, 17. Concurred in, 18.
- Mining Licenses in British Columbia and Alberta:** See *Timber and Mining Areas in British Columbia and Alberta*.
- Ministers' Speeches, Printing of:** Return to an Order of the House of March 24, 1919, showing number, cost, distribution of: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 58.

Ministers' Travelling Expenses: See *Travelling Expenses*.

Miscellaneous Private Bills: Select Standing Committee on, reported, 13. Concurred in, 18. 1st Report: Presented, 121. 2nd Report: Presented, 145. 3rd Report: Presented, 151.

Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses: Statement of Expenditure on Account of, since last Session: Presented, 43. Sess. Papers No. 70.

Montreal Harbour Commission's Finances: Order,—Copy of all correspondence between Marine Department and Mr. Tibbets *re*: Mr. Lemieux, 76. Presented, 109. Sess. Paper No. 95.

Montreal Harbour Wharfage Rates: Order,—Return giving copy of correspondence between Marine Department and Montreal Harbour Commission *re* increase of: Mr. Lemieux, 30. Presented, 45. Sess. Paper No. 73.

Morning Sittings: See *Sittings of the House*.

Motions called by leave of the House: 34. See also *By Leave of the House*.

Moving Picture Contract: See *Pathescope Company*.

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Naturalization Act, to amend: Bill No. 14 (Mr. Guthrie): 1st R., 50. 2nd R., 58. Reported, 58. 3rd R., 58. Passed by Senate, 86. R.A., 101. 10 George V, Chapter 3.

Naval Service: Orders in Council *re* Radiotelegraph Regulations: Laid before the House, 33, 151. Sess. Papers Nos. 46, 46a.

Navigable Waters Protection Act, to amend: Bill No. 11 (Mr. Sifton): 1st R., 34. 2nd R., 47. Reported, 47. 3rd R., 50. Passed by the Senate with an amendment, 88. Senate amendment disagreed to; Message to Senate, 115. Message from Senate insisting on its amendment, 160. Order for Consideration of Message from Senate insisting on its amendment discharged and Bill withdrawn, 170.

North Empire Fire Insurance Company: Petition for an Act, 11. Report of Notice, 59. Bill No. 16 (Mr. Blake), An Act respecting The North Empire Fire Insurance Company; 1st R., 59. Rules 103 and 115, suspended, 65. 2nd R., 67. Reported amended, 69. 3rd R., 76. Passed by Senate, 110. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 32.

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Oaths of Office: Bill No. 1 (Sir George Foster), An Act respecting the administration of Oaths of Office; 1st R., 4.

Oleomargarine: Resolution,—To permit manufacture and importation of until August 31, 1920, etc.; House to go into Committee on, 77. Resolution adopted, 82. Bill No. 28 (Mr. Guthrie), An Act to permit the temporary Importation, Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine in Canada; 1st R., 83. 2nd R., 88. Reported. 3rd R., 97. Passed by Senate, 128. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 24.

Opium, Cocaine, etc.: Resolution respecting penalties for importing and exporting except under license; House to go into Committee on, 104. Resolution adopted, 109. Bill No. 34 (Mr. Rowell), An Act to amend the Opium and Drug Act; 1st R., 110. 2nd R., 3rd R., 115. Passed by Senate with an amendment, 132. Senate amendment agreed to, 169. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 25.

Opposition, salary of Leader of: See *Senate and House of Commons Act, to amend.*

Orders in Council: Orders in Council from January 20, 1919, to July 31, 1919, *re* Dominion Lands Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, Forest Reserves and Parks Act, Railway Belt Act, Railway Belt Water Act, Dominion Lands Surveys Act: Laid before the House, 33. Sess. Papers Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. See also *Militia and Defence*, 1. Also *Naval Service*.

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4. Report of Special Committee made "First Order" at next Sitting of the House, 162.

Ottawa River Works: Order,—Return showing authority for disposal of booms, slides and waterways to private persons, etc.: Mr. Fripp, 39. Presented, 100. Sess. Papers No. 93.

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Parliament Building, laying of first stone, congratulations from I. J. Paderewski, President of Poland: See *Poland*.

Patents of Invention: Bill No. 25 (Mr. Doherty), An Act respecting Patents of Invention; 1st R., 79. 2nd R., 3rd R., 82. Passed by Senate with amendments, 133. Senate amendments agreed to, 169. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 26.

Patent Medicines: Order in Council, P.C. 1961, dated September 29, 1919, appointing an Advisory Board to comply with the requirements of the Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act, Chapter 66, 9-10 George V: Laid before the House, 99. Sess. Paper No. 91.

Pathescope Company, Contract with Government: Order,—Return showing agreement with, to furnish Canadian Weekly News Film Service, officials of company, etc.: Mr. Duff, 132. Presented, 162. Sess. Paper No. 103.

Peace, Treaties of:

1. Resolution,—That Parliament do approve of Treaty between Allied and Associated Powers and Germany (and the Protocol annexed thereto): Debate adjourned, 8, 20, 22, 23. Amendment (Mr. Fielding), 25. Negatived (Yeas 70; Nays 102), 26. Resolution agreed to, 26.
2. Resolution,—That Parliament do approve of the agreement between the British Empire, United States of America, Belgium, and France and Germany *re* military occupation of Territories of the Rhine: Sir Robert Borden; House to go into Committee on, 9. Resolution adopted, 28.
3. Resolution,—That Parliament do approve of Treaty of Peace between the British Empire, United States of America, France, Italy and Japan, and Poland: Sir Robert Borden; House to go into Committee on, 10. Resolution adopted, 28.

Peace. Treaties of—*Continued.*

4. Bill No. 3 (Sir Robert Borden), An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and certain other Powers; 1st R., 18. 2nd R., and reported, 47. 3rd R., 50. Passed by Senate with amendments, 88. Certain Senate amendments agreed to, 97. Sixth amendment further amended; Message to Senate, 97. Message from Senate agreeing to further amendment made by Commons, 110. R. A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 30.
5. Copies of treaties, etc.: Laid before the House, 7. Sess. Papers Nos. 41, 41a, 41b, 41c, 41d, 41e. *Printed forthwith*, 27, 29.
6. Correspondence between Sir Robert Borden after his arrival in England and the Canadian Ministry *re* representation of Canada at Peace Conference: Laid before the House, 23. Sess. Paper No. 41f.
7. Copy of memorandum: The Dominions as Parties to the various Peace Treaties: Laid before the House, 23. Sess. Paper No. 41f.
8. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1907, dated September 12, 1919: Ordering that His Majesty the King be humbly moved to approve, accept, confirm and ratify the Treaty of Peace on behalf of Canada: Laid before the House, 27. Sess. Paper No. 41g.
9. Precedence given consideration of resolutions *re* Treaty of Peace, 18.
10. Copy of the Covenant of the League of Nations, with a commentary thereon: Laid before the House, 29. Sess. Paper No. 41h. *Ordered Printed forthwith*, 34.
11. Copy of pamphlet relating to Labour and the Peace Treaty, etc.: Laid before the House, 29. Sess. Paper No. 41i. *Ordered Printed forthwith*, 34.
12. Further Correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government in regard to the representation of Canada at the Peace Conference, and the steps that might be deemed necessary for the ratification of the Treaty of Peace: Laid before the House, 50. Sess. Paper No. 41f.
13. Correspondence and documents *re* Representation of Canada at the Peace Conference and ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany: Laid before the House, 89. Sess. Paper No. 41j. *Ordered printed forthwith*, 90.
14. Copy of Order in Council, P.C. 1861, dated September 6, 1919, appointing Sir George Perley and Sir Edward Kemp as plenipotentiaries to sign, on behalf of Canada, any treaties concluded at the Peace Conference: Laid before the House, 93. Sess. Paper No. 41k.

Peace Treaty with Austria:

1. Copy of Treaty of Peace with: Laid before the House, 113. Sess. Paper No. 41l. *Printed forthwith*.
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Perley, Sir George, appointment of as Plenipotentiary at Peace Conference: See *Peace Conference*, 14.

Pilotage Dues, exemption of on Pacific Coast: See *Canada Shipping Act*, 1.

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Poland:

1. Congratulations from, on laying of first stone of new Canadian Parliament Building: Read by Mr. Speaker, 7.
2. Treaty of Allied Powers *re*. See *Peace, Treaties of*, 3.

Police: Bill No. 5 (Mr. Doherty), An Act respecting the Police; 1st R., 20. Bill withdrawn, 83.

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Polling Day as a Public Holiday: See *House of Commons Act, to amend*.

Port Stanley Harbour Improvements: Order.—Return showing amounts voted since 1910, etc.: Mr. Glass, 30. Presented, 75. Sess. Paper No. 82.

Postmasters in rural districts: Return to an Order of the House of April 23, 1919, for copy of instructions sent by Post Office Inspectors to: Presented, 38. Sess. Paper No. 61.

Postmasters' Salaries: See *Civil Service Act, 1918, to amend*, 2.

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Prince Edward Island Governorship: Order.—Copy of correspondence, memorials, etc., received by Prime Minister or any member of Government during 1919 re, and replies thereto: Mr. Sinclair (Antigonish and Guysborough), 85.

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See also *House of Commons Act, to amend*.

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Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act: See *Patent Medicines*.

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Public Accounts: Select Standing Committee on, reported, 14. Concurred in, 18.

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Public Printing and Stationery Act, to amend: Bill No. 36 (Mr. Guthrie): 1st R., 127. 2nd R., 170. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 170. Reported amended, 175. 3rd R., 175. Passed by Senate, 184. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 27.

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2. Order,—Copy of correspondence, plans, etc., between the Government or the Transcontinental Railway Commission and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company *re* construction of a station at "The Palais," use of by Government railways, Orders in Council *re*: Mr. Parent, 60.
3. Order,—Copy of all documents, plans, etc., with Government *re* construction of a tunnel to facilitate entrance of railways to the City of Quebec: Mr. Parent, 60.
4. Order,—Copy of all documents, plans, etc., submitted by Harbour Commission of Quebec since 1910 to date, *re* construction of wharves, elevators, etc.: Mr. Parent, 60.
5. Dam at St. Charles River: See *St. Charles River Dam.*

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Railway Act, to amend:

1. Bill No. 8 (Mr. Armstrong, Lambton): 1st R., 27.
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2. Gratuity to: See *Adjournment under Rule 39.*
3. Order,—Return showing number of, in various departments since 1st January, 1917: Mr. Lemieux, 45.
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5. Returned Soldiers' Re-establishment: See *Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.*

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Royal Northwest Mounted Police:

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2. Bill No. 22 (Mr. Rowell), An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act; 1st R., 69. 2nd R., 76. Progress reported from Committee of the Whole, 76. Reported (together with resolution *re* pensions and salaries), amended, 82. 3rd R., 85. Passed by Senate, 110. R.A., 185. 10 George V, Chapter 28.

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Ste. Anne de Kent Post Office: Order,—Copy of correspondence between Post Office Department and Post Office Inspector at St. John *re* location of: Mr. Leger, 30. Presented, 76. Sess. Paper No. 83.

St. Charles River Dam: Order,—Copy of correspondence between Government and city of Queber, etc., *re*: Mr. Parent, 60.

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